REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,845.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R. A. SOCIETY 567

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Month.	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back, numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 2½ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

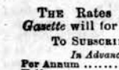
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. COMMILLA, 860 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander K. Macaulay, on THURSDAY, the 21st June, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Cowar, Calicut, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, and Cochin.

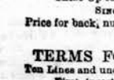
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France, which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

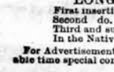


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th June 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIR, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

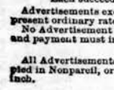
The S.S. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 135 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th June, 1877, at 2 p.m.

The S.S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 20th June 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st

of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CHILDWALL Hall, 2,160 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, will sail about the 27th June, and will be followed by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,160 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain SHAW, about the 7th July, and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. BRAND, about the 11th August, and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. COLLIN, about the 29th August.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S.N. Company, at the following rates (including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs.	575
Do. do. „ Naples	„	560
Do. Naples	„	470
Do. Genoa	„	490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

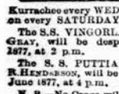
For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BALL LIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.



THE magnificent Steamship GUY MANNERING, 2,817 Tons Register, Captain Charles Mann, is now loading and is expected to sail on or about the 15th June.

This splendid steamer has a large airy Saloon, roomy and well ventilated Cabins, all handsomely fitted, also excellent Bath accommodation and affords a most desirable opportunity for Passengers proceeding Home. Special arrangement made for passages of families on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
or to
KING, KING & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, May 30, 1877.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per s.s. TRINACRIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

For Sale, at this Office under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4 ; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8 ; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 ; and for single Copy, One Anna.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(c) ZAMBESI	3431	370	A. Symons	15th June.
SUMATRA	2468	450	C. Anderson	22d do.
(c) HYDASPES	2984	400	D. Rennoldson	29th do.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E Harlow	6th July.
DECCAN	3429	350	J. D. Gaby	13th do.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	20th do.
(c) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	27th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th June 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, Carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
MIRZAPORE	3762	600	A. Parsh	25th June, at 3 p.m.
HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N. Roskell	9th July, at 3 p.m.
PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	23rd do.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th June 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt E. G. Stead, 23rd June, at 3 P.M.
TANJORE	2263	450	Capt J. C. Almond, 21st July, at 3 P.M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th June 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COLD DRINKS

May be obtained immediately by slowly pouring Liquor over a lump of Ice placed by Ice Claws into a tumbler, the thirsty need not to wait in impatient tantalization while the ice is dissolving in the tumbler for the enjoyment of his peg, cup of claret, or glass of beer, but can have it at once, sharp, clear, and

REFRESHINGLY COLD.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
Richly Cut GLASS ICE TRAYS, with hollow Stems, each, from	7 8 to 14 0	
ICE PAILS, mounted in the best electro-plate	19 0 to 18 0	
ICE CLAWS (Scissor-shaped) for serving Ice of best electro plate, from	9 0 to 10 8	
ICE TONGS do. do.	6 0 to 7 0	

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

REAL AMERICAN

"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pips, made to run both ways.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack	1 8	1 12
„ „ „ ... „ doz. packs	17 0	19 0
„ „ gilt edged ... „ pack	1 12	2 0
„ „ „ ... „ doz. packs	20 0	22 8

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.), BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE OR MIXED CINCHONA ALKALOIDS.

Prepared by the Government Quinologist.

Recommended by Government as a substitute for Quinine.

Rs. 1-12 per ounce phial.

D. S. KEMP & CO., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, *SURGEON DENTIST*, No. 2 HORNBY ROW, Opposite the New General Post Office.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

FINE WOOL TWEEDS for the Hot Weather, the BEST and CHEAPEST in Bombay :—

Suits made, just as you like them	Rs.	25 worth	Rs. 30
Suits made to the latest fashion	„	16 to „	20
Fast colored Linen and Cotton Drill Suits	„	14 to „	18
Favorite Umbrellas recovered Twilled Silk and Alpaca	„	9 to „	4

ALLAN'S CLYCONION WATERPROOF SUITS ..... Rs. 30

REGIMENTAL CAPES, ALL SIZES.

HOSIERY, HATS, CAPS, RAIL WRAPPERS AND PORTMANTEAUS.

17, Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

J. NEUBERG. 5, Meadow Street.

Mr. NEUBERG respectfully begs to inform his numerous customers and the public in general, that he has just received further supplies of TRICHINOPOLIES of the undermentioned Brands, in SPLENDID CONDITION, Manufactured from Tobacco specially selected and reserved. He offers them for sale with the confidence a really FIRST CLASS ARTICLE inspires.

CHEROOTS.

DAWSON'S PRIME	Rs.	20	per 1,000
Do. Do.	„	2-4	per Box of 100
Do. No. 1	„	17	per 1,000
Do. Do.	„	2	per Box of 100
THOMPSON'S PRIME	„	20	per 1,000
Do. Do.	„	2-4	per Box of 100
Do. No. 1	„	17	per 1,000
Do. Do.	„	2	per Box of 100
NONPAREILS	„	15	per 1,000
Do.	„	1-12	per Box of 100

CIGARS.

FAVORITAS	Rs.	22	per 1,000
Do.	„	2-8	per Box of 100
REVALIAS ELEGANTE	„	25	per 1,000
Do. Do.	„	3	per Box of 100

Advices from Trichinopoly state that in consequence of the almost total failure of Water Supply, Tobacco of the higher classes, (such as Mr. Neuberg always employs) has become very scarce and difficult to obtain, so SPECIAL ATTENTION is recommended to present Stock, and Smokers are advised to provide themselves with a SUPPLY, from the Brands now available.

DINDIGUL HAVANNAS, (Mr. NEUBERG'S OWN BRAND.) *The Indian Havanna par excellence.* Rs. 24 per 1,000. SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO J. NEUBERG, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons Register, 424 H. P. nominal, Captain R. HUTCHISON, will sail about the 23rd June, and will be followed by the

S. S. EUROPA, 2,277 Tons Register, 424 nominal, H.P. Captain J. HARRIS, about the 13th July, and by the

S. S. ITALIA, 2,248 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, Captain J. DONALDSON, about the 8th August, and by the

S. S. INDIA, 2,289 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal, Captain GEO. H. READ, about the 5th September.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, June 14, 1877.

MR. GEORGE KINAHAN REMINGTON is authorised to SIGN for our Firm PER PROCURATION from THIS DATE.

REMINGTON & Co.

14th June, 1877.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1876 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1876 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.....Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations, the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

SPECTACLES OF PURE PEBBLES IN SINGLE JOINTED SILVER FRAME WITH SHAGREEN CASES.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. ESTABLISHED 1847.

TO BE LET, a RESIDENCE in Rampart Row for Rs. 60 only. Apply to E. W. FLOWER, 4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, on the sea side, next door to Keshowjee Naik, Esquire. May be had on very advantageous terms. Apply to E. W. FLOWER, 4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW on the Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Rent Rs. 75. Apply to E. W. FLOWER, 4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL—One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી સુંનદરદાસ સપીનીંગ એનડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કુંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company shall be held on MONDAY, the 2nd day of July 1877, at 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, when the following Special Resolution will be proposed for adoption by the Shareholders :—That Section 113 in Chapter XII. of the Articles of Association of the above Company as it now stands be and is hereby cancelled and in its place and stead the following amended Section be and is hereby substituted :

"The partners at present constituting or who may hereafter constitute the Firm of Mooljee Jaitha and Company shall be and are hereby appointed sole Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company."

"And it is hereby agreed and declared on behalf of the Company that it shall not be competent to them to remove the said firm of Mooljee Jaitha and Company from the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company for any cause whatsoever except for some fraud, negligence amounting to fraud on their part in connection with the business and affairs of the Company, in the event of the removal of the said firm from the office of the Secretaries and Treasurer of the Company for either of the above causes the Company may appoint one or more merchant or merchants or one or more mercantile firm or firms to be the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company."

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ધ. મુલજી જેઠાની કુાં.
તા. વીશરામ માવજીની કુાં.
(*i.e.*) MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
AND
VISHRAM MHOWJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th June 1877.

For Sale.

THE SECOND EDITION OF MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY PRICE RUPEES FIVE.

IN ONE HANDSOME VOLUME CLOTH BOUND CONTAINING UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED PAGES.

THE GUIDE contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date ; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisement's is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, an European or Portuguese MISTRESS to teach English, Guzerati and Needlework to 3 Girls. Locality, Parell. Apply to "J.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET, for the Monsoon, Furnished or Unfurnished, beautiful cool PREMISES in Rampart Row. Apply to the PHOTOGRAPHER, next to the Oriental Bank.

FOR SALE, single 450. Express Rifle, Westley Richards, with Henry barrel, in good order, with wooden case, implements, and about 40 solid Copper Cartridges, Rs. 175. Apply "C.," care of this Office.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WINSOR & NEWTON'S Moist Water Colours in Pans and Tubes ; Japanned Tin Colour Boxes for Landscape Painting Figure and Landscape, Landscape and Flowers, and for all purposes. Winsor & Newton's Porte Couleur containing in a space 2 by 2 by ⅝ inch twelve Moist Colours, the inner and outer lids of Box forming three palettes. Boxes of dry Colour Cakes of various sizes and prices. Illumination Colours and Media, Gold Shells, Gold Ink, &c. Whatman's Drawing Papers in perfect order for all purposes. Sketch Blocks and Books, Finest Water Colour Sables in Quills and in Albata ferrules. Camel Hair Brushes, Crayons, Palettes, Saucers and Slants, Oil Colours in Collapsible tubes, Japanned Oil Colour Boxes, Sketching and Studio of various sizes. Prepared Canvasses, and Papers for Oil Colour Painting. Prepared Millboards, Prepared Blocks for Oil Painting, Varnishes, Oils and Media. Hog and Sable Hair Brushes, Palettes, &c.

SURVEYING MATERIALS.

Dumpy Levels ; Levelling Staffs ; Circumferenters ; Prismatic Compasses ; Clinometer with sights, Levels ; Compass and Inclination Scales ; Davis's Reflecting hand adjustable Level with Inclinometer in case ; Davis's 12 inch folding Level and Inclinometer in case and complete with stand ; Pear-tree Railway Curves ; Plotting Scales ; Marquois Scales, extra thick ; Sets of Mathematical Instruments ; Plain and Bow Compasses ; Aldershot Protractors ; Note Books ; Field Books ; Whatman's best Drawing Papers ; Section Paper ; Tracing Cloth and Paper ; Drawing Pens ; Mapping Pens ; Lithographic Pens ; India Rubber Pencil and Ink Erasers ; Pocket Penknives and Eraser ; Water Colours ; Indian Ink ; Best Lead Pencils ; Field Glasses ; Aneroid Barometers ; Thermometers, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REQUISTES FOR HOME GOING PASSENGERS.

ASQUITH & COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits ..... from	10 0	Hand Bags	11 0	Fine Linen Linen Collars ..... „ „	6 0	Hand Mirrors, Folding...	2 4
Overland Suits ..... „	25 0	Best Hide Gladstone.....	32 0	Scarfs, for Pin ..... from	1 0	Hair Brushes, in Leather Cases ..... per pair	10 8
Warm Cheviot ..... „	35 0	Fitted Dressing Pouches	20 0	Combs, in Cases ..... each	0 12	Do. to tie ..... „	0 10
Overcoats, Whitney ..... „	45 0	——		„ Sailor's Knot ..... „	1 12	Toilet ..... „	1 0
Do. for Evening ..... „	22 0	Sheets ..... p. pr.	9 8	Gloves, Warm, Berlin ..... „	2 0	Nail Brushes ..... from	0 14
Cardigan Jackets ..... „	9 8	Blankets, fine Scarlet ..... „	22 0	Mitts ..... „	1 12	Tooth ..... „	0 10
..... „	11 8	Blankets, fine White Whitney ..... each	10	Mufflers, Warm ..... „	2 0	Guards for above...as, S & C	1 4
		Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds ..... p. pr.	25 0	Braces, best quality ..... „	2 0	Clothes Brushes ..... from	1 4
Dressing Gowns...from	10 0	Rugs, Long Striped Woven ..... „	18 0	Whiting ..... Bath ..... „	1 4	Hat ..... „	1 4
Sleeping Suits ...6-8 to	17 8	Rezais or Quilts ..... „	5 8	forming Trunk ..... „	3 0	Shoe Horns ..... „	0 14
Pyjamas	16 8	Mauds, Fine Scotch..from	22 0	Hats, Soft Tweed ..... „	5 0	Bath Sponges ..... „	3 8
Shirts Fine Long Cloth	22 8	Pillows, Travelling.	2 8	Felt, various shapes ..... from	7 8	Sponge Bags ..... „	1 12
„ Superfine	28 0	„ Horse Hair	7 8	Helme's, Pith ..... „	5 0	Soap, Marine pr box of 3	1 4
„ Printed Cambric	28 0	„ Steamed Feather	7 0	White	1 0	Toilet	1 0
„ Oxford Cloth	36 0	Cases for above.....each	1 4	Cork. „	14 8	Soap, Boxes, metal	2 0
„ Flannel	49 0	Toilet Covers ..... „	1 0	Pugrees ..... „	1 8	Perfumes	1 12
„ Silk & Wool	61 0	Cork Mattrasses	22 0	Cags, Tweed ..... for Suit	1 0	Eau de Cologne, the genuine	1 0
„ Spun Silk	67 0	Camp Bedsteads, Folding, to fit under seat ..	35 0	„ Balmoral	5 0	Lavender Water (rainbury's)	2 0
Under Vests ..... from	14 0	Towels, general use...six	5 0	„ Turban ...from	3 8	Pommade (Atkinsons) ...	1 4
„ „	21 0	Towels, Turkish Bath..six	10 8	Umbrellas, Alpaca..from	6 8	Lime Juice and Glycerine	0 10
Socks, Cotton pr.doz	9 8	Napkins, fineDamask, doz	10 8	„ Silk ..... „	10 8		
Socks Merino „	15 8	——		„ Sun ..... „	7 8		
Cambric Handkerchiefs „	5 0	Money Belts .....each	4 8	Trunks, Overland..from	22 0	Razors	2 8
Linen Faced Collars ..... „	0 14	Sovereign Boxes ..... „	3 0	„ for Rail	12 0	Nail Scissors	2 0
		Purses, Solid Leather „	3 0	„ Solid Leather	50 0	Pocket Knives	2 0
		Chairs, Folding, for Travellers ..... from	6 8	Bags, Courier or Cash ..	6 12	Shaving Brushes	2 8
		Waterproof Sheeting, 72" wide per yard	6 8	„ Soiled Linen ...	4 12	Railway Keys	2 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY, THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE, 8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

		Rs.	as.	p.
BRANDY, Hennessey's *** Star	per doz.	33	8	0
„ Exshaw's No. 1	„	36	0	0
CLARET, St. Julien	quarts „	9	8	0
„ „	pints „	6	8	0
„ Medoc	quarts „	11	0	0
„ „	pints „	7	0	0
„ St. Estephe	quarts „	13	0	0
„ „	pints „	8	0	0
BACON	per lb.	0	13	0
HAM	„	0	13	0

All kinds of European Stores in Stock at low rates.

APPOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO INSPECT

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Cash Prices.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits ..... 10 to	15 8	Travelling Caps	4 8	Courier Bags ..... 9-8 to	12 8	China Bath Slippers	1 8
Overland Suits	25 0	Travelling Seal-skin Caps ..... 6-8 to	8 8	Money Belts ..... 2-8 to	6 8	Fitters for Travellers covered Wicker... from	11 4
Warm Suits ..... 30 to	40 0	Travelling Hats	4 8	Sovereign Boxes ..... 1-8 to	2 8	Pocket Filters	2 12
Boys' Suits	10 8	Travelling Jackets, very warm ..... 9-8 to	12 8	Tiffin Baskets fitted, 16 to	22 8	Air Tight Uniform cases.	23 2
Overcoats and Ulsters from ..... 35 to	65 0	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Air Pillows	5 8	Sponge bags	1 8
Dressing Gowns, from 9 to	20 0	Pillow Cases, each ..1-4 to	2 8	Travelling do	7 8	Sponges	3 8
Pyjamas	3 0	Blankets ..... each	10	Englesh Feather do	7 8	Soap Boxes	1 8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6 0	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds ..... 10 to	15 0	Do. Horse Hair do	7 8	Smelling Salts, per bottle	0 12
White do.	4 8	Rezais or Quilts	5 8	Folding Camp Bedsteads	12 0	Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2 0
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5 0	Waterproof Coats	22 0	Cork Mattrasses	19 8	To th Brush Guards	0 10
English Cambric do	4 0	Ladies' Wool Shawls ...	10 0	Cotton do	15 0	Do. Brushes	0 10
Best Shrunk Flannel do..	8 0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks ..... 12-8 to	23 0	Rug Straps	2 8	Nail Do	0 12
Silk and Wool do	8 8	Solid Leather do	49 0	Waterproof Coats	10 0	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case..9-8 to	12 8
Spun Silk do	11 0	Extra Large do	75 0	69-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6 0	Razors, Ivory Handles..	3 2
Gents' Under Vests 3-8 to	6 0	Black Hide Bags	11 8	42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8	Do. Strops ..... 3-8 to	4 0
Bathing Drawers	2 0	Extra large do	24 0	Linen Faced Collars doz..	0 12	Nail Scissors ..... 1-8 to	1 8

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, 14TH JUNE, 1877.

LIGHT but refreshing rains have fallen throughout the greater portion of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, and the monsoon may be said to have broken here last night, although there has been no weather yet to interfere with shipping operations. The export season, however, practically closed a week ago, and notwithstanding strong Continental orders from Liverpool, where prices have advanced ½d. to 3/16d. per lb. during the week, our exports of the staple have been comparatively limited, although at the same time larger than they would have been had the rains set in earlier. Of political intelligence from home there has been really nothing new since last mail left, but commercial advices have indicated a decidedly more confident feeling, Consols having advanced from 94¼ to 94⅞, while Wheat and Seeds have been dull and declining. In these articles of export there has accordingly been less doing than formerly, and notwithstanding continued light supplies owing to the delay in railway transport—a delay which to all appearance is likely to exist until towards the close of the rains—prices here are easier. Imports of all kinds are extremely quiet. Money is rapidly becoming easier. Government Securities and Joint-Stock shares are firm. Sterling Exchange is quiet, and Freights dull, at £1-17-6 by steamer and £1-18-3 by sailing ship for Liverpool.

The usual weekly biddings for Council drafts on India took place in London yesterday when £240,000 were allotted to Calcutta at an average of 1s. 8 57/64d., and £25,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 8 56/64d., tenders on both places at 1s. 8 9/16d., receiving 15 per cent. of the amounts applied for. These rates are about the same as last week's allotments and slightly higher than previous expectations here, but there is evidently a fair demand yet for funds in Calcutta, where there is a large Seed and Wheat business doing, and it may be some few weeks therefore before rates decline to the lowest level of the slack season. Bar Silver in London remains at 53¼d. per oz., at which it is equivalent to about 1s. 8¾d. per rupee.

MONEY.—The last published return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 9th instant was extremely favourable in every way. The Public Deposits showed an increase of 9 lacs and other Deposits of 27½ lacs, while Loans and Discounts together were reduced by 5 lacs. The Cash Balance was thus strengthened by upwards of 41 lacs rendering the position strong in the extreme, and it was generally expected that the weekly Board Meeting yesterday would see a decline of 2 per cent. in rates of discount and interest. The Directors, however, only made a reduction of 1 per cent., bringing their nominal minimums to 8 per cent. for fixed loans on Government Paper and short-dated Bank Bills, and 9 per cent. for demand loans. These rates, however, are purely nominal, as the quotation for 60 days' sight Bills on Calcutta is only equivalent to 4½ per cent. per annum, while in the open market accommodation is readily obtainable for a fixed term on good securities at 5 to 5½ per cent. per annum, and we are therefore pretty safe in assuming that a further reduction will be made at an early date. The Bank of Bengal in Calcutta have to-day reduced their rate of discount 1 per cent., which is an additional feature in favour of a decline.

EXCHANGE.—The transactions in Sterling have again been very small, and rates have not fluctuated to any great extent. After our report for last mail was in print, rates remained firm until the departure of the steamer at the level of 1s. 8¾d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 9d. for three months' sight Credits, and these figures were maintained with next to nothing doing until Tuesday when a partial fall of 1/16d. took place. On Wednesday the market was again weaker to about the same extent in expectation of lower rates being obtained for Council drafts, but to-day the feeling has been if anything a shade steadier with a partial recovery of 1/16d. We quote:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8 9/16d., 6 months' sight 1s. 8 15/16d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8¾d., 6 months' 1s. 9 1/16d.; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 15/16d., 6 months' 1s. 9¼d. per rupee.

The strong point in the market is still the absence of demand for remittance, and the Banks take advantage of this to name rates lower than they otherwise might do, both for ready and forward delivery, 1s. 8¾d. for demand Bank Paper being offered for any delivery up to the end of September. This necessarily tends to support rates all round, but it by no means follows that because these figures are obtainable now we can look to a decline later on. On the contrary, it is quite possible that a favourable rainfall for a few weeks might, by improving the trade in imports, induce an extended demand for remittance, and as exports at the same time must be limited we should in that case expect to see a decidedly lower level established.

On Calcutta, very little business has been done this week, but with easier Money there are fewer sellers, and rates are the turn higher, say 3/16 per cent. premium for demand and ¼ per cent discount for 60 days' sight. Bills is Rs. 223 per 100 dollars, but there is nothing whatever doing.

On China, the nominal quotation for 60 days' sight Bills is Rs. 223 per 100 dollars, but there is nothing whatever doing.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The depressed feeling apparent a week ago consequent on the announcement of the new Loan was but short lived, and latterly there has been a fair enquiry at advancing prices, to-day's quotations being:—Fours Rs. 97¼; Four-and-a-half Rs. 98; Five-and-a-half Rs. 102. The general opinion appears to be that with Money so easy as it now is, the effect of the new Loan is already discounted at current rates, but it is too early yet to form a reliable opinion as to the price at which it will be taken up.

SHARES.—A strong demand has existed throughout for Spinning and Weaving Companies, and prices, with few exceptions, have undergone a material advance, but in other securities little business has been done and fluctuations have been limited. Bank of Bombays are firmly held at 41½ per cent. premium, an advance of ½ per cent. National Bank shares are Rs. 2 per share higher. In Land Companies we notice an advance of Rs. 5 in Mazagon and Port Canning. Press shares are quiet, and, with the exception of a rise of Rs. 10 in Albert Company of Kurrachee and Rs. 15 in Masulla, unchanged. In Spinning and Weaving shares we note a decline of Rs. 5 in Hindustan, Rs. 20 in Sassoon's, and Rs. 40 in Great Eastern, but most other Companies have undergone a material improvement. We quote an advance of Rs. 5 in Madras Spinning and Goculdas Morarjee, Rs. 10 in Jewraz Ballioo, Rs. 15 in Choolai, Manockjee Petit, Nursey, and Oriental, Rs. 20 in Alliance, Rs. 25 in Bombay United, Fleming, and Victoria Mills, Rs. 45 in Prince of Wales, and Rs. 65 per share in Alexandra and Colaba Spinning.

IMPORTS.

The transactions in PIECE GOODS from first hands this week have again been very limited, the total being only estimated at 200 packages, but from the bazaar there has been rather more doing, especially in the medium weights of Grey Shirtings, and the clearances are put at about 1,200 packages. For the descriptions in request, say 7lb. to 9lb. 39 and 45 inch Grey Shirtings previous prices have been supported, but both the lighter and heavier weights have been neglected and are generally 1 anna to 2 annas per piece lower. In other kinds of Grey Goods there has been next to nothing doing, and prices are nominally unchanged. In Bleached Goods business has been small and chiefly confined to Shirtings, Jaconets, and Mulls, for which about last week's prices have been obtained. Tanjibs are in large supply, and nominally 1 anna to 2 annas per piece lower. Of Dyed and Printed Goods the sales have been insignificant, and there is no quotable change in value. Turkey Reds are most difficult to move, and to do business a reduction of as much as As. 4 per piece has been submitted to.

As regards the general prospects of the market there is no special change to notice. The slightly better demand in the bazaar latterly has been merely due to the usual buying before the rains set in, for, otherwise the actual up-country demand continues as slack as ever, and will probably be so until the monsoon is fairly advanced. Beneficial showers have already fallen throughout a large portion of the country, and so far prospects are better, and owing to this, and the firm accounts from home, sellers are much less anxious to do business and show greater firmness in holding for their prices, but with stocks so large as they are at present it will require assured crop prospects to bring about any material improvement.

Local-made goods are in little better case than English manufactures, and many of the Mills are working to stock in the hope of a better demand later on.

TWIST.—The market continues very quiet with only a small business doing, and there is no quotable change in prices. As in goods, however, the improvement at home renders sellers somewhat firmer, and there is no pressure to sell stocks being comparatively moderate. Local yarns are also dull and difficult of sale at previous prices.

METALS.—*Copper.*—Transactions have been limited, but stocks being small, and prices at home higher, a partial advance of As. 4 per cwt. has been established. *Yellow Metal* is quiet but steady at previous prices. In *Iron* there is a moderate business passing at previous rates, with the exception of Sheets which are As. 4 per cwt. higher. *Quicksilver* has risen Re 1 per maund. *Foreign Spelter* is As. 8 per cwt. lower.

COALS.—There have been numerous sellers to arrive, but buyers have quite withdrawn from the market, and we have not heard of a single transaction of any kind. Nominal quotations to arrive are:—Davison's West Hartley Rs. 10, Laird's Welsh Hartley Rs. 10½, Watson's Hartley Rs. 10½, Cardiff Rs. 17, per ton alongside, via Cape.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The Liverpool advices by wire during the week have reported considerable activity with an advance of ¼d. per lb. in Surats and 3/16d. per lb. in Americans.

We have accordingly had a very firm market here, with an advance of Rs. 3 to Rs. 8 per candy. Transactions have not been so large as they would have been under similar advices earlier in the year, expectations of a break in the weather having prevented exporters from operating freely, but the week's purchases make up a total of about 11,500 bales, consisting of about 4,000 bales Dholleras, 7,000 bales Omrawuttee, 250 bales Veravul, 750 bales Ginned Broach, and 250 bales Compta. Of these about 2,500 bales Dholleras and 250 bales Compta were for local consumption, and the remainder for export. Although the weather has not yet been sufficient to stop shipping operations, the monsoon may be considered to have commenced, and the whole of our stock of Cotton has now been placed in godown. As nearly as we can estimate, the following is about the quantity warehoused of each description as compared with last year, viz.:—

	Candies.	
	1877.	1876.
Dhollera, Bhownugger, Wudwan, &c.	26,500	20,000
Omra, Barsee, &c.	18 000	10,000
Compta, Vingoria, Sawginned Dharwar	3,000	10,500
Veraval, Jorie, Cutch, &c.	4,000	2,500
Ginned Broach	1,500	4,000
Sundries	2,500	3,000
	55,000	50 000
Mill Stocks	10,000	5,000

According to these figures we begin the rains with supplies of 20,000 bales less over the same time last year, but against this we have to take into account the diminished supplies of Compta, which we will receive between this and the end of the year, so that it is questionable whether the quantity actually available for export will be as much.

The *Receipts* from up-country are as follows:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
For the week	31,472	23,404	26,628
Total since 1st Sept.	1,108,346	1,032,428	1,206,454

The *Clearances* for sea during the week have been 29,451 bales, making a total of 702,889 bales since 1st January, against 712,289 during the same time last year, and to all appearance the sailings during the remainder of the month are not likely to exceed 50,000 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for New Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

		₹ lb.
Full-pressed—		Candy C. & F.
New Broach claimed F. G. F.	Ready	....Rs. 200 = 5 7/16d.
„ Omrawuttee Good	do.	..... „ 195 = 5½d.
„ Do. Fully Good Fair	do.	..... „ 192 = 5 3/16d.
„ Do. Good Fair	do.	..... „ 185 = 5 1/16d.
„ Dholleras Good	do.	..... „ 185 = 5¼d.
„ Do. Fully Good Fair	do.	..... „ 192 = 5 3/16d.
„ Do. Good Fair	do.	..... „ 187 = 5 1/16d.
„ Do. Fully Fair	do.	..... „ 184 = 5d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed*—Arrivals having been rather more liberal, and advices from home unfavourable, prices have further declined 1 anna per cwt., to-day's quotation being Rs. 6-3 to Rs. 6-4 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is in demand at last week's rates, say Rs. 6-11 to Rs. 6-12 per cwt.

WHEAT is in good demand, but prices in England having given way, and supplies being on the increase, we have to note a further slight decline. We now quote:—White Rs. 3⅞ to Rs. 38, Mixed Rs. 3½ to Rs. 36, Red Rs. 3⅛ to Rs. 32, per candy.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP SOUTHMINSTER, 1,248 tons, Captain C McFlee, sailed yesterday for Sandhead, in ballast.

THE BARQUE SARAH SCOTT, 660 tons, Captain S. Estall, will sail to-day for Lunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. PUNJAUB, 685 tons, Captain A W Hansard, sail yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and seven deck passengers

THE following passengers have arrived per S. S. Queen Margaret:—Mr. A. S. Crabbe, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Mills, Miss Mills, and infant and ayah.

THE SHIP AMOOR, 1,296 tons, Captain Evans, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (March 1st), with a cargo of 1,765 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE SHIP BERTEAUX, 1,022 tons, Capt D. R. Post, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Liverpool (March 17th), with a cargo of 1,404 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP ATMOSPHERE, 1 378 tons, Captain Samuel Wright, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Liverpool (March 5th), with a cargo of 1,646 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Pelly and Co.

THE A. H. LLOYD'S Co's s. s. SPHINX, 765 tons, Captain G. Zurich, arrived in harbour in the 13th instant from Trieste (May 16th), calling at Port Said, Suez Aden, and the Suez Canal, with twenty deck passengers and the following cargo:—12 cases medicine, 689 bales papers, 4 cases mushroom, 55 cases arsenic, 1 case ambre, 61 cases beer, 41 cases glassware, 7 cases piano, 7 cases lamp tin, 50 cases beads, 30 cases wine, 2 cases eau de cologne, 2 cases hardware, 300 kegs steel, 6 cases rum, 3 cases musical instruments, 4,000 cases kerosine oil, 16 cases sundries. From Constantinople—2 cases glassware. From Jeddah—89 cases spicie. From Aden—800 bags grain, 406 bags sajeekhar, 400 bags bajree, and 2,782 bags pumice.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
13	Sphinx (s)	Zurich	Trieste, May 16.
14	Amoor (s)	Evans	Liverpool, March 5.
	Atmosphere	Wright	Liverpool, March 5.
	Arsoea (s)	Fentiman	Su z, June 1.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
14	Hurh Brown	Adams	Havre.
	Punjaub (s)	Hansard	Calcutta.

Barque Sarah Scott, Estall, to Dunkirk, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Sphinx, to Trieste.
Steamer King Richard, to Hongkong.
Ship St Andrew, to Dunkirk.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
10	Queen Margaret (s)	Butler	London, May 13.
	Almeda (s)	Day	Bombay, June 2.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
10	Penang (s)	.....	.....
	Mahratta (s)	.....	.....
	Soontra (s)	.....	.....
	Sam Weller	.....	.....
	Jean Jacques	.....	.....

PASSENGERS.

Per Queen Margaret—Mr A S Crabbe, Mr and Mrs C S Mills, Miss Mills, infant.

VESSEL SPOKEN.

By Almora—6th June at 1 p m, near Great Bass rock, Ship Queen of the East from Liverpool to Calcutta.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
29	Memfi, ss.	Donchich, from Bombay.	
30	Pekin, ss.	Woolcott, from London.	
30	City of Canterbury, ss.	Robertson, from Calcutta.	
30	Meekara, ss.	Ballatine, from London.	
31	Scrapis, ss.	Stockdale, from Portsaid.	
June.	1 Hirsha, s.	Frigat, Knsw, from Galle.	
	2 Ansadyr, ss.	Butler, from Marseilles.	
	2 Manaura, s.	Ss, Lottie, from Berbara.	
	2 Irrawaddy, ss.	Poulson, from Rangoon.	
	2 Lord of the Isles, ss.	Cowie, from Bombay.	
	3 County of Sutherland, ss.	Bain, from Bombay.	
	3 Khedive, ss.	Steward, from Calcutta.	
	3 Alnwick Castle, ss.	Freeman, from Bombay.	
	3 Heron, ss.	Sinclair, from Newcastle.	
	3 Mangrove, ss.	Pearce, from Bombay.	
	3 Cher, F G Boat.	Roussel, from Toulon.	
	3 Sphinx, ss.	Zuricli, from Trieste.	
	4 Holland, ss.	Jaskie, from Newdeep.	
	5 Sicily, ss.	Harland, from Bombay.	
	4 Khiva, ss.	Lee, from Bombay.	
	4 Sindh, ss.	Lunier, from Shanghai.	
	4 Arago, ss.	Jones, from Bombay.	
	5 Barbary, ss.	Bassfil, from Kurrachee.	
	5 Athenian, ss.	Thomson, from Calcutta.	
	5 Friesland, ss.	Bik, from Batavia.	
	5 Godavery, ss.	Baron, from Mauritius.	
	5 Correze, F T Ship.	Vollet, from Toulon.	
	6 Bangkok, ss.	Brown, from Sea.	

DEPARTURES.

May.			
30	Memfi, ss.	Donchich, to Trieste.	
30	Pekin, ss.	Woolcott, to Bombay.	
30	City of Canterbury, ss.	Robertson, to London.	
30	Meekara, ss.	Ballatine, to Calcutta.	
31	Scrapis, ss.	Stockdale, to Galle.	
June.	2 Ansadyr, ss.	Butler, to Shanghai.	
	2 Irrawaddy, ss.	Poulson, to London.	
	3 Hershey, ss.	Frigat, Knsw, to Kiel.	
	3 Lord of the Isles, ss.	Cowie, to Rotterdam.	
	3 County of Sutherland, ss.	Bain, to London.	
	3 Khedive, ss.	Steward, to London.	
	3 Alnwick Castle, ss.	Freeman, to Havre.	
	3 Mangrove, ss.	Pearce, to Liverpool.	
	4 Cher, F G Boat.	Roussel, to China.	
	4 Holland, ss.	Jaskie, to Batavia.	
	4 Sicily, ss.	Harland, to Liverpool.	
	4 Khiva, ss.	Lee, to London.	
	5 Sphinx, ss.	Zuricli, to Bombay.	
	5 Arago, ss.	Jones, to London.	
	5 Barbary, ss.	Bassfil, to Liverpool.	
	5 Athenian, ss.	Thomson, to Hull.	
	5 Friesland, ss.	Bik, to Rotterdam.	
	6 Sindh, ss.	Lunier, to Marseilles.	
	6 Correze, F T Ship.	Vollet, to Saigon.	

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Mansoura, S, ss, Lottie, from Berbara.
Helios, ss, Smith, from Newcastle.
Godavery, ss, Baron, from Mauritius.
Bangkok, ss, Brown, from Sea.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—52 cs oilmanstore, Jooma Succoor.
India s—10 cs cs tobacco, Jacob Sawoo.

FROM LONDON.

Craigforth s—5 cases candles, Ecoobhoy Ebramjee; 17 cases glassware, Jaffer Rummull.
Peshawar—15 cases gin, Nusserwanjee Aushpundiarjee.
Suez s—26 cases gin, Nusserwanjee Aushpundiarjee.
Genevieli—3 cases brandy Bank of Bombay.

FROM MARSEILLES.—30 cases whiskey, 30 cases beer and 1 case medicine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 109 cases claret and 1 case corks, P Nowrojee; 9 cases canc le and oilmanstore, Jaffer Sulaman and Co; 10 cases brandy, 12 cases port and 10 cases champagne, Cutlic, Jamee and Co; 27 cases reneva, Dhunjeebhoy Dadabhoy; 25 drums linseed oil and 2 casks white paint, Abdool Hoosein Tyebjee; 1 cases brandy, Bank of Bombay.

Dunphaile Castle—51 cases eau de cologne, H Clason and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Australia s—100 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee Comergar.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—40 cases brandy, Bank of Bombay.
Percureur s—20 cases brandy, Bank of Bombay.
Britannia s—20 cases brandy, Bank of Bombay.
Australia s—1 0 cases brandy, Bank of Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates—1,000 cwts bones, Framjee Hormusjee; 262 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.
Guy Mannering s—23 bales wool, Dewjee Sewjee; 55 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 200 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 39 bales cotton, Narrondass Moolchund; 6 bales hemp, Kinjee Lackmidass and Co; 100 bales cotton, Framjee Cruishanjee and Co; 152 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.
Mareel nia s—150 cwts myrabolloms and 240 cwts coir yarn, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Carnegie—14 bales, hides, Feerbhoy Assur; 17 bales hides, Khanmamed Nensee; 16 bales hides, Dawoodbhoy Mahamed.
Steinbridge—3,600 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Zambesi s—14 cwts E. teeth, Knoop and Co; 22 3 cwts. E. teeth Shuriff Durvesh; 5 cwts E. teeth Abdoolrehemon Wossman; 11 cwts E. teeth, Currimbhoy Allobhoy; 42 cwts. E. teeth, Rowehund Ram-chuck; 12 cwts E. teeth Goolamhoosen Currimbhoy; 12 cwts. E. teeth, Mahamjee Hajee Adamjee; 9 cwts. E. tee h, Mecrally Somar; 35 cwts. E. teeth, M. E. C. Ebrahi.

FOR HAVRE.

Algonquin—140 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sphin s—75 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,050 bales cotton, A. Blackclock and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Zambesi s—6 cases shawls, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s—300 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra s—2 bales hides, A. Rampana.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Lord Edinston s—77 bales cotton, Sewbux Johurmull; 100 bales cotton, Jankeedass Sewdayall; 100 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

491 Black Watch, Kerrish—London, via Cape Town, Dec. 20—Left Table Bay, May 5.
819 Invernevon, Thomas—London, February 27.
1175 Burmah, Crocket—Liverpool, March 6.
1039 Carrie Humphrey, Grozier—Boston, U. S., March 12.
1239 Magdhan, Jones—Cardiff, March 15.
1392 Alice D. Cooper, Humphrey—Liverpool, March 19.
422 Jane Avery, Dodds—Shields, March 19.
1392 Premier, M'Gilvey—Liverpool, March 20.
1295 Whittier, Swap—Cardiff, March 20.
967 Sheila, Mosher—Newport, March 21.
899 Marlborough, Sampson—London, March 28.
399 Lucy A. Nickels, Nickels—Liverpool, March 28.
1303 Duncairn, Chambers—Dundee, March 31.
1164 Europa, Thesen—Falmouth, March 31.
1515 Indian Empire, Watson—Shields, April 2.
1236 Annie Frost, Welburn—Liverpool, April 5.
1365 Earl of Zetland, Burns—Dundee, April 11.
1047 Beau Monde, Hawkins—Liverpool, April 13.
937 Whitehall, Geach—Hull, April 13.
443 Queen of the Seas—New York, April 16.
954 Iris, Evans—Liverpool, April 17.
1328 Harriet H. M'Gilvery, Blake—Liverpool, April 18.
1278 Chrysolite, Stewart—Liverpool, April 18.
1184 Prince Rupert, Wade—Liverpool, April 19.
1341 Oithona, Rees—Cardiff, April 25.
1313 Hahnemann, Thomson—Liverpool, April 27.
1661 Isaac Reed, Cosey—Liverpool, April 27.
2278 Great Victoria—Shields, April 28.
1181 Lady Rowena, Sterling—Liverpool, April 30.
858 Arthur—Clyde, April 30.
1329 Galloway, McKinlay—Greenock, May 1.
904 Cameo, Bulford—Liverpool, May 1.
1177 Gareloch, Greenwood—Liverpool, May 4.
1167 Howden, Nicholson—Liverpool, May 4.
2098 White Star—Newcastle, May 9.
1060 Sir John Lawrence, Burt—Liverpool, May 10.
1230 America, Gedye—Glasgow, May 11.
658 Scottish Chief, Edmonn—London, May 12.
1020 Mosely P. Kitchen, Hughes—Liverpool, May 12.
1440 Inspector, Erskine—Liverpool, May 14.
948 Marian Moor, Spence—Dundee, May 14.
1066 County of Berwick, Canning—Greenock, May 14.
814 Flora—Clyde, May 16.
1287 Nearchus, Pierce—Liverpool, May 17.
1273 Jane Law, Robertson—Dundee, May 18.
996 Castle Holme, Robinson—Shields, May 18.
1443 Saratoga, Kandall—Liverpool, May 19.
1431 Garibaldi, Thacker—Liverpool, May 20.
1553 South Carolina, Reynolds Shields, May 24.
1624 Bowdon, Kemp—London, May 24.
1491 Frank Fish, Evans—Liverpool, loading.
1124 Homewood, Purdy—Liverpool, loading.
515 Lady Gertrude, Vesey—New York, loading.
526 Fleetwood, Robertson—Dundee, loading.
1200 Carradale, M'Diarmid—Glasgow, loading.
999 Alexander Mackenzie, Homewood—Liverpool, loading.
821 Agra, Worral—London, loading.
934 Hermit, Thomas—Liverpool, loading.
1359 Niagara, Pickard—Liverpool, loading.
1359 Beaun Damha, Thomson—Liverpool loading.
1198 Seaforth, Woodward—Liverpool, loading.
1200 Dumfriesshire—Glasgow, loading.
969 Resolution, Rennington—Liverpool, loading.
1379 Northern Empire, Macomson—Liverpool, loading.
1272 Grecian, Guthrie—Dundee, loading.
1485 Hampden, M'Pherson—Leith, loading.
1224 Greenock, Slater—Newport, loading.
1289 Mallowdale, Dornan—London, loading.
1287 Lord Lytton, Durkin—Liverpool, loading.
1428 Morrayshire, Dawson—North Shields, loading.

FROM OUTPORTS.

1637 Feronia, Campbell—Moulmein, March 15.
1395 Glen Maiden, Cummins—Rangoon, April 14.
1305 Arthur Sinclair, Sinclair—London, April 17—Put back leaky.
1238 Cashmere, Thomson—Rangoon, April 30.
1176 Annie Royden, Summers—Rangoon, May 12.
— Hippogriff—Moulmein, loading.
1072 Sea Flower, Garrick—Moulmein, loading.
407 Gul Fyche, Nicholson—Rangoon, loading.
1094 Stamboul—Rangoon, loading.
1136 Romania—Rangoon, loading.
1871 Lady Macnaghten—Moulmein, loading.
727 Concordia, Lewis—Rangoon, loading.
597 Queen's Cliff, Davis—Moulmein, loading.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 11.

Renny, Col, Bombay R H A, on duty from Poorundhur.
Baker, Surg-Major, Madras A M D, from leave, from Simla.
Thatcher, Col, Bombay 20th Regt, N I, from leave.

JUNE 14.

Thornhill, Major, Bengal R H A, on leave, from Umballa.
Heaviside Capt, Bengal R E, on duty, from Adam.
Allan, Capt, Bengal 60th Rifles, from leave from Agra.

DEPARTURE—JUNE 13.

Becke, Capt, Bombay 21st Regt N I, on duty to Poona.
Renny, Col, Bombay R H A, on duty, to Kurrachee.

JUNE 14.

Price, Col, Bombay, 19th Regt N I, on rejoin, to Sholapore.
Lewis, Surg-Major, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, from leave, to Baroda.
Mitchell, Vety Surg, Madras R H A, on Med Cert to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.
POONA, 13th June 1877.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment:—
24th N I—Lieut W H Lyster, officiating Wing Officer and Adjutant, is confirmed in the appointment, vice Lieut Radcliffe appointed to the Commissariat Department.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, it is intimated that, Major G J Smart, 6th Brigade, has been promoted Lieut Col. into the 3rd Brigade R A, Lieut M J Watson, 11th Brigade, has been promoted Major, into No 3 Baty 5th Brigade R A, vice Smart.

Lieut F H Forjett, Staff Corps, has completed a course of instruction at the School of Musketry, Hythe, and has been awarded a first class certificate extra.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
4th Hussars, Capt W G Laurell, to England, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lieut G R Townshend, No. 1 Baty 6th Brigade, from date of departure, for one month to Kirkee, on medical certificate.

58th Foot—Capt F H Evans, to England, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical Board.

Army Medical Dept, Surg Major F J Shortt, to remain in England, from 29 h April to 28th October, on medical certificate.

Surg Major Pennington, attached to 55th Foot, to England via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, 14th June 1877.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt J B Gahan, Madras S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The following promotion in the P W Depart is made:—Serjeant A Banks to be Sub-Conductor from the 17th May, vice Sub-Conductor Jessop, deceased.

Lieut A J Garrett, 3 d Lofy. Hyderabad Contingent, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical cert ficate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Louise, widow of the late Pensioned Private W McGeoch, is admitted to a pension of Rs. 3-1-8 per mensem from 5th June 1876.

In continuation of G O No 339, 2nd May 1877, the undermentioned officers of the Bombay Army are permitted to retire from the Service from the dates specified, under the provisions of G G O No 32, 10th Jan 1877:—

Rank and Name.	Corps.	Ordinary Pension.	Annuity.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Colonel J F Berthon	Staff Corps.	292 0 0	333 19 0
Lieut-Colonel N B Thoyts..	Staff Corps.	292 0 0	297 8 0
Colonel J H Champion	Staff Corps.	456 5 0	668 13 0

The services of Capt A L McNair, Second Squadron Commander, 1st Regt Sind Horse, are placed at the disposal of Govt in the Political depart, for employment as Assistant Superintendent of the Upper Sind Frontier.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captain from the date specified:—Lieut J Humfrey, 2nd June 1877.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for 20 months, on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Major J Grant, Staff Corps, Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

Capt A L McNair, Staff Corps, is appointed to be Assistant to the Superintendent of the Upper Sind Frontier, vice Captain Reynolds.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Shankar Moreshwar, Acting First Karkun of the Satara Taluka, in the District of Satara, is appointed, as a special and temporary measure, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class, in the District of Satara under Sec 37, Act X 1872.

Mr E Hormuzji, on being relieved by Mr Kaldgi by Mr Scott, to act as First Grade Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Surat until further orders.

Azam Subrao Ramchandra, Acting First Karkun of Taluka Badami, in the District of Kaladgi, is appointed, as a temporary measure, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Kaladgi under Sec 37, Act X 1872.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J F Muir, C S, h ving returned to the Presidency on the 5th inst, the unexpired portion of the furlough for two years and eight months granted to him on the 4th April 1876 is cancelled, and he is allowed subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr G W Elliot is re-appointed Collector and Magistrate of the District of Kaladgi, and to act until further orders as Collector and Political Superintendent of Mahi Kantha.

Mr A K Nairne to act as Extra First Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Kaira for the Panch Mahals, Collector of Stamp Revenue, and Agent for Salt Revenue in Panch Mahals.

Mr G H D Wilson to revert to his substantive appointment of First Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Kaira.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J F Muir, Extra Second Assistant Collector, Khandesh, to act as a Second Assistant Collector "on the Establishment" and to do duty at Satara until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-Major Tedbarst, Staff and Details, Malegaon, was appointed to perform the Civil medical duties of the Station from the afternoon of the 30th April 1877.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Captain H A Graves, RA, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Government of the N-W Provinces.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Edalji Dorabji Talati, B A, is appointed to act as Head Master of the Kosmi of the High School, vice Mr Oliver.

Mr Khandoobhai J Desai, B A, is appointed to act as Head Master of the Shikarpur High School, vice Mr Edalji Dorabji Talati, B A.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY.
The Delay in the Commencement of Active Operations on the Danube.
Lord Salisbury and Lytton and the Anglo-Indians.
The Indian Church Establishment.
The Break of the Monsoon in India.
England's Policy in central asia.
The Famine.
The Famine Districts in the Bombay Presidency.
GENERAL NEWS—
Bombay and Presidency.
The Bombay Legislative Council.
Court-Martial on Qr.-Mr. Sergeant Miller.
Bengal.
Madras.
Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces, Punjaub, and Oudh.
The Frontier
General Notes.
The Late Debate in Parliament and Anglo-Indian Opinions on Eng ish Policy.
The Civil Service.
The Wald Case.
INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS—
Timkee Districts.
Khandalla
TOPICS OF THE TIME:—
Tasmania as a Home for Retired Anglo-Indians,
The Professions and Character of Brahmans.
OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—Bengal Government Orders—Madras Government Orders—North-Western Provinces Orders—Central Provinces Orders—Punjab Government orders.
COMMERCIAL—
Bombay Market Report—Bombay Bill and Stock at—Bank—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c—Government Securities—Returns of the Bank of Bombay, Bank of Bengal G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Bombay Price Current.
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—
Freight.
Vessels in Bombay Harbour.
Ships and Steamers expected from Home and Out-Ports.
Arrivals and Departures.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing:—
Latest Telegrams.
The War.
English Political and Social Letter.
English Military Letter
English Commercial Letter.
English Sporting Notes.
Latest War News.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

MONDAY, June 13th 1877.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN C RRESPONDENT.)

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

At the Legislative Council to-day, the British Burmah Embankment Bill was referred back to a Select Committee. The Hon. Mr. Arbuthnot introduced the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Amendment Bill, explaining in detail its object and his reasons for it.

The Transfer of Property Bill was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Stokes, who explained fully and minutely the precise changes proposed to be effected. The Hon. Mr. Hope presented the Select Committee's Report on the Bill to relieve from encumbrances Estates of Thakurs in Broach and Kaira. Other minor business having been transacted, the Council adjourned for a fortnight.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

A NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The Russian Government has issued a new loan of £15,000,000 sterling.

RUSSIAN EXPEDITION AGAINST THE TURCOMANS.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that a Russian expeditionary force is marching against the Turcomans from Krasnovodsk, and that the Turcomans, having been attacked and completely defeated by the Russians, are now migrating to Merve.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

It is semi-officially stated that Count Schouvaloff, who has arrived in London, has only brought a disavowal on the part of Russia of the designs imputed to her with respect to Egypt and the Suez Canal.

FURTHER FIGHTING WITH THE MONTENEGRINS.

According to official Turkish despatches, Pacha Suleiman has, after desperate fighting, forced the Duga Pass and is advancing on Nicksics, and that Ali Saib Pacha and Mahomed Pacha, with the forces under their command, are marching to join him.

THE WAR IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

Advices from the seat of war in Armenia state that on Friday and Saturday last the Russians made repeated attempts to carry out their works before Kars but were unsuccessful on each occasion, and that fighting there has recommenced.

OBITUARY.—The Grand Duke of Hesse.

TURKISH APPOINTMENTS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 13.

Dervisch Pacha has been appointed Governor of Kars, and Mustapha Pacha has been appointed Commander of Batoum.

TURKEY AND CRETE.

The Porte has ordered the Governor of the Island of Crete to send Mussulman and Christian delegates to Constantinople to explain the demands now made by the Cretans.

SEVERE FIGHTING WITH THE MONTENEGRINS.

After a battle between the force under the command of Suleiman Pacha and the Montenegrins, which lasted continuously for fifty-five hours, the latter withdrew to Banjani. Both sides suffered very heavy losses.

Prince Nicholas of Montenegro has established his head-quarters at Ostrag.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

PARIS, JUNE 14.

The Republican Party in the French Chamber of Deputies have resolved to refuse to vote for the Budget when it is brought forward.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JUNE 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chyebassa, outward bound to Madras and Calcutta, left here yesterday.

LONDON, JUNE 13, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been active.

Fair Dhollera	5¾.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84.
4½ per cent. do.	84.
5 per cent. do.	94.
3 per cent. Consols for account	94⅞.
5 per cent French Rentes, 1872	104½.
Bar Silver	53¾.

LINE REPORTS.—JUNE 14.

Cable right to Fao, Turkish line right to Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JUNE 14.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5-20 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S., ther 79, bar. 29-86.

CALICUT, 5 P.M.—Weather wet, wind W. S. W., ther. 81, bar. 29-96. Fall of rain 2 inches 96 cents.

MANGALORE, 5-40 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S. E, S. W. Fall of rain 6 inches 39 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W., ther. 92, bar. 29-90.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. E. ther. 90.

ANOTHER violent squall passed over Bombay about sunset yesterday, which again came up from the South East. Clouds of dust enveloped the whole town, followed by a good fall of rain for about an hour. These squalls may, no doubt, be regarded as the prelude to the true monsoon, the advent of which, however, we cannot expect until the wind shifts round into the proper orthodox quarter, that of the South West.

IN a leading article on Lord Salisbury's despatches regarding the Fuller case, the *Times* expresses the opinion that the power of dismissing Indian Judges must be conceded to the Executive Government. "Public opinion and the vigilance of Parliament at home afford abundant security that, as Lord Salisbury himself says, such a right would only be exercised in case of extreme necessity; but it must be held in reserve." The fact, however, is that Lord Salisbury may snap his fingers at "public opinion and the vigilance of Parliament," which leave him at liberty to do just what he likes in India. The *Times* further remarks:—"It will certainly appear to most persons that Mr. Leeds misused his judicial discretion. Whether the animadversion which this error rendered necessary was conveyed in the wisest way may reasonably be doubted; but nothing has occurred which ought to alarm the sensibility of either subordinate or superior Courts in India."

A COMMITTEE is about to assemble at Simla to give practical shape to General Jervoise's recommendations for the defence of Aden.

THE officers of the Indian Medical Service in the three Presidencies will be sorry to learn, says the *Pioneer* that the examinations for promotion to the rank of Surgeon-Major are to be carried out notwithstanding the strong representations which the authorities in this country are understood to have made. Hopes were entertained that the India Office would follow the example of the War Office in this matter, and cancel the vexatious and udnecessary regulation, but we are sorry to have to state, on information that leaves room for little further hope, that no such concession will be made at present. It certainly does seem hard that men, for the most part nearly 40 years of age, should have to take to the musty text-books of their youth after many years of constant and active practice in their profession.

IT will be interesting to staff officers borne on the strength of regiments, to know that the authorities at home contemplate rescinding the rule which at present prevents an officer whose regiment is in India, holding a staff appointment in the United Kingdom or the colonies, and *vice versa*. The difficulty hitherto has been that the names of staff officers have been borne on the establishment of their regiments, but this will be overcome by making all staff officers supernumerary.

IT is rumoured that Captain Stephen Beckett, Assistant Political Agent and Superintendent of the Bahawalpur State, has resigned his appointment, and applied to return to military duty; and the fact that the services of Captain Jasper Burne, of the 2nd Sikhs, have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, would lead one to the conclusion that the report is well founded. Captain Beckett has for some years held the office which he is said to be now relinquishing, and has done excellent service to the State.

THE native servant who was recently committed by the Magistrate of the Lahore District to the Sessions Judge for having outraged a European child, aged seven years, has been convicted by Colonel Hall, and sentenced to transportation for life—a sentence, in the justice of which every one will concur.

IT will, says the *Manchester Guardian*, be in the recollection of our readers that some time ago arrangements were made under the sanction of the India Government and under the special superintendence of Dr. Forbes Watson to conduct a series of cotton gin trials at Jerseystreet Mills, Manchester, and subsequently in India, in order to determine which description of cotton-cleaning machinery—more particularly whether the saw or roller gin—was best adapted to the purpose of preparing the raw material for the manufacturer. These experiments were most carefully conducted, and the several results were tabulated, and placed under seal in the Liverpool and Manchester District Banking Company. Samples of the cotton passed through the various gins presented for trial were submitted to a committee of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association and a corresponding committee of cotton spinners nominated by the late Cotton Supply Association for their examination and report. It was afterwards considered expedient to proceed a step further, and to have the cotton thus cleaned spun into yarn, the results to be tabulated and treated in the same way as the samples from the gins. The final stage of these important experiments has at length been reached, and the sealed documents relating to both the gin trials and the spinning experiments were opened at the India Office, London, on Monday the 14th inst. in the presence of Sir Louis Mallet and Mr. Cassels, of the India Council, Mr. Hugh Mason, Mr. Isaac Watts, and Dr. Forbes Watson. The report based upon these experiments and recording the results may be expected shortly to appear, and it cannot fail to be of great interest and utility to the cotton trade of Lancashire.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* writes from Alexandria:—"As the telegraph will have already informed Europe, troops are to go from here to assist Turkey. Eleven thousand men are in Alexandria, four transports are ready for sea, and the expedition only awaits the arrival of a Turkish convoy from Constantinople. A special war tax has been voted by the Egyptian Parliament, and is to be raised on the land as an additional impost of 2s. per acre. So there is an end of the hope that Egypt would manage to keep out of the strife. The decision is much regretted here. Of course, the Egyptian Army is under the Turkish flag, and may at any time be called out on Imperial service such as now demanded. But this money for their transport and maintenance should not, it is thought, be squeezed out of the already exhausted fellaheen. If Imperial demands are to ride roughshod over every other claim the European creditors cannot feel quite easy. It may be, however, that no other course was open. Turkey with her ironclads could present very forcible arguments to any of the Provinces, and there are dangerous rivals to the viceregal throne. At any rate, now Egypt may reasonably hope to be left alone."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"The fortress of Kars, the siege of which is likely to form an interesting episode in the present campaign, as it has in former wars between Russia and Turkey, is situated in a bend of the river of the same name. Before the Russians evacuated the place in 1855 they blew up and otherwise knocked the greater part of the existing fortifications. The ruins in the works have since been repaired, however, and several entirely new forts have been constructed. The fortress in its present state consists of a bastioned enceinte, traced upon an irregular quadrilateral. This again is enclosed by a girdle of detached works, three of which are large forts, the others smaller redoubts having reciprocal flanking defence. Of the outlying forts the strongest, both by reason of its commanding position and also of the care bestowed upon its construction, is Fort Arkanich, situated upon the Ak-Dagh, a height which rises up on the north-west of the town to a height of about 250 feet, completely overlooking all the ground in front of it. The work itself is a pentagonal bastioned fort, well provided with bomb-proof magazines and secure accommodation for the garrison. On the Kara-Dagh, a range of heights which surrounds the town on the east and south, are the Tabia and Madschar forts, both works of considerable strength. Among the armament of the fortress are many guns of large calibre and modern construction, provided by the care of the late Turkish Minister of War, Hussein Avni Pasha, who justly regarded Kars as the most formidable obstacle to an advance of the Russians into the Asiatic possessions of the Porte."

A COMPLETE list of the amounts contributed in each Catholic diocese for presentation to the Pope has just been made out, and it appears from it that Westminster contributed £1,846; Beverley, £1,080; Birmingham, £1,230; Clifton, £420; Hexham and Newcastle, £850; Liverpool, £2,702; Newport and Menevia, £143; Northampton, £307; Nottingham, £304; Plymouth, £260; Salford, £500; Shrewsbury, £457; Southwark, £1,615; and the Catholic Union of Great Britain added £3,056. Thus the total amount of money offered to his Holiness the Pope by the English Catholics was £14,770.

WE hear from Amritsar, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, that up to date, Rs. 15,000 have been collected by the Muhammedans of that city, towards the fund in aid of the Turkish sick and wounded soldiery. We have been assured that Muhammedan ladies have given up the jewels from their persons, to swell the subscription which is being made from house to house, and where jewels and money were not available, articles of wearing apparel have been given. Our correspondent says that a lac of rupees could be obtained for this fund in Amritsar alone, if required.

THE Nawab Sir Mashan-ud-Daula Bahadur, K. C. S. I., died at Lucknow on the 6th inst. His Highness was the grandson of Gasi-ud-Din Haidar, the first King of Oudh, and alone of all the Royal family remained in Oudh after the annexation. The order of the Star of India was conferred on him as a reward for his loyalty and valuable services during the mutiny. He was 73 years of age at the time of his death.

THE *Englishman*:—Another of the well-known representatives of the elder generation of Hindus has gone from among us, Maharaja Ramanath Tagor, the head of the well-known Tagor family, having died at 12 o'clock on Sunday last, at the age of seventy-seven. He expired, as all good Hindus would wish to do, on the banks of the sacred river, at the Ghat built by his late relative Prosono Kumar Tagor, surrounded by the members of his family and numerous friends. The late Maharaja was the only surviving brother of the well-known Dwarkanath Tagor, and commenced his career as an assistant in the mercantile firm of Mackintosh & Co., concluding his commercial career as the native Secretary of the Union Bank. In his younger days he was also connected with, and a strong supporter of, the Anglo-Indian press, clearly foreseeing that, if the rights of the natives were ever to be discussed fairly, it must be, as modern experience has shown, in the columns of the Anglo-Indian papers. In this connection he became the friend of such well-known men as Mr. Torrens, Mr. Meredith Parker, Mr. Longueville Clark, Dr. Grant, Mr. J. H. Stocqueler, Mr. Hume, and others; and at the dinner at the Town Hall in honour of Lord Metcalfe, when he granted the freedom of the Indian press, the Maharaja was one of the guests, and his name also appears as one of the speakers after dinner. He was also one of the founders of the British Indian Association, of which he has been for many years the President. He has been a member of the Bengal and Viceregal Legislative Councils, and was created a Companion of the Star of India, as well as having the titles of Raja and Maharaja conferred upon him in recognition of his good services to the State. In him Government loses a representative of native opinion on whose honest and candid advice it could always rely, and the native community one who always stood up firmly for the rights of his fellow-country men. His next heirs are his three grandsons, Soshoudra Nath, Harendra Nath, and Barendra Nath, young men who are all popular with their fellow-citizens.

A COMPLETE list of Civil Servants, says the *Madras Mail*, who were prepared for examination by Mr. Wren, would be an interesting testimony to the success with which that gentleman has met a public want. So far as relates to the knowledge of the ways of examiners and examinees at the examinations referred to, Mr. Wren has no equal. Moreover he has made so good a reputation that he can afford to pick his pupils, and such lads as seem unlikely to do him credit are not tolerated, for he is believed to have always more applications than vacancies. He is no genius, but he adapts means to a well defined end; he has knowledge imparted by first class scholars in a concentrated form to his pupils, and leaves them to assimilate it as best they can. It is not his fault, but it is the source of the fine fortune he has made that cramming for the Indian Civil Service has become a fine art, of which he is a master.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY IN ROUMANIA.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

BUDA-PESTH, MAY 25.

THE Russian Army has been considerably impeded in its forward movement by the heavy rains of the past few days. In two places the railway forming its principal, and almost its only, line of communication has broken down. Such an occurrence at a later period of the campaign would probably be attended by serious consequences. As yet it only delays the passage of the Danube, even if it were possible to attempt it, with the water so high as it is at present. On the health of the troops the sudden change from the tremendous heat of last week to the cold and wet of to-day has not been without effect. The officers are especial sufferers. They sent home or disposed of their warmer clothing and took their linen caps and jackets into wear. Nevertheless, the physical condition of the army is really splendid, and inferior only to its discipline. In some people's minds the Russian soldier is associated with "brandy courage" and the knout. As a matter of fact, I have not seen a single drunken man, and the officers, though spending their money freely, are abnormally temperate and well ordered. The export of champagne from France has been enormous. Mindful of the enormous consumption during the Crimean War, speculative merchants have bought all that they could lay their hands on. In Marseilles a dozen of champagne was hardly purchasable ten days ago. The points selected for crossing the Danube are still veiled in mystery. It is an enormous advantage for a military commander to have his plans kept secret. This advantage the Grand Duke Nicholas, and still more General Loris Melikoff in Asia, possesses to an infinite extent. A general order was issued on the subject, wherein it was distinctly stated that the communication to any person of any orders, intended movements, or concentrations, would be punished by death. The newspaper correspondents are bound by the strictest penalties to be discreet. At first none were to be admitted within the lines. This was found, however, to be impracticable. But it was determined to reduce them to a system, and while allowing them perfect liberty of movement so to tie them down as to obviate any injurious result. The correspondent has to carry with him a stamped photograph as a passport, and to wear a badge on the arm, designating his calling. The journal has to be sent regularly to Head Quarters, and any adverse disclosure or any infringement of the engagement entered into is to be attended by instant expulsion. As regards English journals, the *Daily News* is the first to reap the reward of its unswerving devotion to Russian interests. To that paper, indeed, more than to any other agency, does Russia owe the war. The impassioned reports of Bulgarian "atrocities," communicated by Mr. McGahan, were faithfully reproduced in the Russian Press, and, being supposed to emanate from an impartial source, wrought great influence on the minds of the people. That gentleman and Mr. Archibald Forbes, who in military description is unequalled, have already got their authorisation. The *Times* is endeavouring to get Colonel Brackenbury, R. A., accepted, but it is doubtful if the Russians will admit an officer who ere long will probably have to draw the sword against them, and we could ill-afford that he should be interned during the progress of the campaign.

Let us give a general glance at the military situation. Russia, with nine army corps, each consisting of two divisions of Infantry, one of Cavalry, besides several unattached squadrons, two Brigades of Field Artillery, and two Horse Batteries, making a total of about 200,000 men, is about to cross the Danube in three armies. The left army will take the Dobrudscha road, the centre the three roads from Silistria, Turtukai and Rustchuk, to the Balkans, while the right army, formed partly from the Roumanian forces, threatens the Turki-h left, and takes the direction of Sophia. This is so far as can be ascertained from the Staff. The discipline of the army is perfect; men are healthy, the officers up to their work, the supplies satisfactory, the armament leaving nothing to be desired. Above all, the Russians muster upwards of 13,000 horsemen. Against this host Abdul Kerim has, according to his own statement, 144 batalions, 24 squadrons, and 246 guns, including garrison pieces. The utmost that the battalions and squadrons can number is 60,000 Infantry and 2,400 Cavalry. I am far from saying that this force, properly handled, would not, acting wholly on the defensive, render a very good account of itself even against such overwhelming numbers. But there is no organisation, there are no officers, no horses, no carriages, no ammunition. The fortresses are in ruins. There is no military talent. Not all the fanaticism, not all the heroism, not all the devotion of which the Turkish soldier is capable can supply these defects, can give strength to famished constitutions, can stem the ravages of disease produced by exposure and want. These are facts, and although, Heaven may be kind, I cannot for an instant believe that the Turks can effectively resist the invasion. Not believing it, I cannot, with all the good will in the world, bring myself to say the contrary. I repeat, we must send troops at once if we wish to check Russian aggression. Yet such is the blindness of the Turkish administration that they will not recognise this state of affairs. But an hour ago, I was with a Turkish official of the highest rank and greatest experience, and he deliberately assured me that the Russians have a very difficult task before them. That I admit. The Turks can effectively physical, not military; and now Nature is subservient to science. The Russians will probably be decimated by disease when the hot weather comes on; their communications will be difficult; to feed the enormous number of horses accompanying the army will be hard; but yet they are going to the best of my belief from victory to victory. The situation is more serious than words can describe; before this letter is printed it will have taken a positive turn. As things stand an immediate occupation of Constantinople is the only satisfactory solution. Sir Collingwood Dickson, K.C.B., R.A., has, I hear from England, been appointed Military Adviser to the British Ambassador—an appointment which prior to the Crimean War was held by Lord Strathnairn and subsequently by the late Lord Sandhurst. Besides him, Sir Arnold Kemball is with Mukhtar Pasha and Colonel Leanox, V. C., R. E., with Abdul Kerim.

Not the least of the complications likely to arise out of the present struggle is the attitude of Hungary. Every Hungarian is philo-Turk and anti-Russian. The clamour for war is becoming stronger every day. The entire press insists on mobilisation, and the pro-Russianism of the Imperial Family, and more especially of the Archduke Albrecht, the Commander in-Chief of the Army, is viewed with great disfavour. The first Russian success will add fuel to the agitation, and the Government will be forced to intervene to avoid an insurrection. Up to the present no preparations have been made, the frontier garrisons are weak, but the army is in a far better condition than it has been at any previous period of its history. A glance at the map shows that Austria, moving from Transylvania, can operate at any moment with crushing effect on the Russian flank and rear. Albeit, the non-completion of the railway from Kronstadt to Piogeschti renders the operation less facile than would at first sight appear. The passes of the Carpathians debouching in Roumanian territory are readily capable of defence, and they will no doubt be occupied by a Russian *corps d' armée* on the first warning from Vienna of contemplated action. In the otherwise admirable maps published by Stanford, this railway is represented as completed. It is important to take note of the error, as its existence would materially alter the character of Austro-Russian operations.

BOMBAY.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.—There were nine cholera patients at the above hospital yesterday, one of whom was admitted on that day, and there was one death yesterday from cholera.

POSTAL NOTICE.—As the change in the departure of the Mail From of the B. B. and C. I. Railway has been postponed to the first prox., the alteration in the closing hour of the mail, already notified, will not come into operation til that date.

ASSAULT ON BOARDSHIP.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Richard Coleman, a butcher of the P. and O. steamship Zambesi, was fined Rs. 10 by Mr. W. Webb, the Acting Presidency Magistrate, for assaulting Mr. W. H. Hatherly, the second officer of that vessel.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 9th inst., was 47 feet; total rainfall up to date none. In the corresponding week last year it was 47 feet. Total rainfall at Tooli up to date was 13 cents.

REWARD OFFERED.—The Commissioner of Police has offered a reward of Rs. 200 to any person who will produce the ornaments, and discover the party offering them for sale, that were stolen from the murdered girl Khatejabai, and which would lead also to the discovery of the murderer.

AN INSOLENT SHIGRAM DRIVER.—A hack shigram-driver named Ballogie Sonpoorlee was yesterday fined Rs. 5 (Five) by Mr. W. Webb, for using abusive and insulting words towards Mr. C. H. Dewey, the goods agent of the G. I. P. Ry. Co., with intent to provoke a breach of the peace.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 4th June 1877 was Rs. 1,23,38,814, and silver received during the week Rs. 24,32,346. The sum of Rs. 21,00,000 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 1,26,63,160. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 22,14,536 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MUNICIPAL APPEAL.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, the appeal of Shridal Lulloobhoy against the Municipal Commissioner for rate of compensation of ground taken up by the Municipality for street improvement at Mombadavie Tank Road, and also for damages done to appellant's property to the extent of Rs. 2,000, by pulling down and demolishing the front portion of his house, was heard by the Acting Presidency Magistrate, but as there was not sufficient evidence to substantiate appellant's claims as to damages, his Worship dismissed the appeal.

SALVAGE MONEY.—The following statement shows the amount of salvage money admissible to each of the several classes of officers and crew of the Indian Government Steamer Dalhousie, for salvage services rendered to the s. s. Azelia in August 1873, and which is now payable by the Accountant General, Marine Department, Bombay:—

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Commander...	4 812 3 8	6 h Class ...	618 11 5
2nd Class ...	2 165 8 0	7th „ ..	433 1 7
3 d „ ...	1,856 2 4	8 h „ ..	247 7 9
4 h „ ...	1,237 6 11	9 h „ ...	123 11 11
5 h „ ...	742 7 4	10 h „ ...	61 14 0

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The adjourned inquest was resumed yesterday at the J. J. Hospital into the circumstances connected with the death of a labourer who was buried in the *débris* of an arch that gave way when the wood n supports were removed, at a new building near the engine room of the Hindoostan Mill. Mr. C. B. Braham, the Deputy Executive Engineer to the Municipality, was of opinion that the cause of the fall of the arch was due to a want of sufficient thickness in the abutment, and that this want of thickness was owing to ignorance in the design of the work. The following verdict was then returned, "That the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by his having been buried under a fallen arch on the premises of the Hindoostan Mill."

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 12 h June, 1877, was 922, being 175 more than in the preceding week, 573 more than the total of the week ending 13th June 1876, and 633 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 253 births were reported in the diff-rent districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 72·22. There were 346 deaths from remittent fever which is 41 more than last week and 258 more above the same period last year. There were 205 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 109 during the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 51, 36, and 28 respectively, compared with 27, 17 and 23 last year.

WITHDRAWAL OF A CHARGE.—A Borah named Ally Shaik Adam recently took out a summons against Mr. Ardeshir Nowrojee, of the firm of Ardeshir and Co., merchants, on a charge of cheating. The summons was made returnable on the 8th inst., but the hearing was postponed to Wednesday last, when Mr. Hore (Remington, Hore, and Langley) appeared on behalf of Mr. Ardeshir before Mr. Webb, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, and said that he had received a letter from his client that day, sent by the prosecutor, in which he (the prosecutor) expressed his regret for having brought the charges and begged to be permitted to withdraw them. After a brief apology was read in Court. His Worship, in dismissing the case, said that he had a great mind to fine the prosecutor for filing an information the charges in which he could not substantiate, but as the apology was accepted, he could not do anything but dismiss the case.

THE MURDER OF A MAHOMEDAN GIRL.—The detective police are instituting enquiries into the murder of a Mahomedan girl on the night of the 11th inst. A noted character named Abdool Rahiman has been arrested on suspicion and two other Mahomedans, a Mahomedan female, and a Purdasee sweetmeat seller. The man Abdool Rahiman is a professional thief, and he was seen by several persons about that locality and opposite the late residence of the girl resided, and up to the time when the girl was found missing. Since then he appears to have made himself scarce at that locality. The other two Mahomedans and the female are known as loose characters and appear to have been in the habit of treating the girl whenever she attended the school that is situated close by their residence. The Purdasee sweetmeat seller, also a questionable character, was arrested because he was in the habit of hawking sweetmeats in the locality where the deceased girl resided and his residence is in close proximity to the well where the body of the girl was discovered. There is no positive clue as yet to trace the deed to any particular person. Those who have been arrested on suspicion were placed before the Commissioner of Police yesterday morning, when the prisoners were ordered to be kept in custody and further inquiries into the matter were to be instituted. The Commissioner then presented the Marwaree, Punna Jetha, with a sum of Rs. 50 as a reward for the valuable service he rendered in detecting the robbery.

THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Juganath Pandurang, formerly a contractor, at present unemployed.

Bandali Ladak, who lately traded in partnership with Valibhai Pirmahomad and Alana Virram, under the name and firm of Valibhai Pirmahomed, as dealers in firewood, and now unemployed.

Manek Bhimji, who lately traded under the name of Hirji Manek, as a general merchant.

Shapurji Edalji Natarwalla, a cane-work maker.

Babaji Tukaram Seedee, a dealer in cloth.

Ramchundra Govind Poy, a clerk in the service of Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

Kuwarbhai Lalji, formerly a petty hide merchant now unemployed.

Sha Dwarkadas Dayabhai, unemployed.

Ganesh Waman Palsule and Kasibai, dealers in milk.

Gustadji Byramji Randalia, a fitter in the G. I. P. R. Co.

Jiwabhai Mahomedali, a servant in the service of one Esmanji Musabhai.

Harkisan Bhojraz, who carried on business as a cotton and opium broker under the name and style of Harkisan Ramdyal.

Jasab Nurbahomed and Mahomad Jasab, dyers.

Esmaelji Pirbhai, Ebramji Pirbhai, and Nurbhai Pirbhai, lately dealers in cotton thread.

Khima Rowji and Kasa Khima, dealers in parched grain.

Thakurdas Lakhmidas, formerly a broker, now a mehta in the service of Hansraz Udhavjee.

Nanabhai Wiswinath Talpade, a clerk in the Municipality.

Thakar Nensi Megji, lately a wool merchant, now unemployed.

Khoja Karim Gulam Husein, a dealer in goats' skins.

Govind Atmaram Shivaji, Bapu Thakoot Kurtekar, Govind Sakaram Hingane, and his wife Bhimabai. The first, second, and third named insolvents are dealers in spices, onions and potatoes, and the fourth is unemployed.

Nathu Khendu Ghugde, a dealer in milk.

Indaji Barachowan, a porter in the service of the B. B. & C. I. R. Co.

Ahmed Kurim and Sher Mahomed Jan Mahomed, butchers.

Dawoodbhai Adamji, a dealer in sweetmeat.

A MARWAREE REWARDED FOR HIS HONESTY.

A HINDOO boy about eight years of age, the son of a *bundaree* residing at Nowrojee Hill, strayed away from his father's house on the evening of the 11th inst. towards the J. J. Hospital. The youngster it appears was enticed by three noted characters towards Parell, where these men induced the boy, by giving him some sweetmeats, to allow the ornaments to be removed for safe custody from his person, which consisted of two silver anklets, a silver waistchain, two silver bangles and a pair of gold earrings of the collective value of Rs 35, but no sooner did these characters get possession of the ornaments than they left the boy in the lurch and fled to their heels. When the boy returned to his parents minus his ornaments, a report was made to the Police, who instituted enquiries at the several Marwarees' shop about the town respecting the said ornaments. On Wednesday evening a Marwaree named Punna Jetha was presented with sundry silver ornaments for sale by a suspicious character, similar to the description given of the boy's. The latter on enquiring about, when he at once detained him while he communicated with the Police. The man attempted to bolt away with the ornaments he was offering for sale, but the Marwaree seized hold of the suspected thief, and handed him over to the custody of a policeman. The policeman observed two other noted characters within a short distance, who, on seeing that their confrere was captured, endeavoured to clear off from the crowd that had collected, but both were also arrested shortly after. On the enquiry of the Police, it turned out to be the very case that the boy was stripped of at Parell on the night of the 11th inst. Upon further enquiry a Marwaree goldsmith named Nowla Heerajee was also arrested, who appears to have worked in co-partnership with these three noted characters in robbing children of their ornaments, &c. The matter was placed before the Commissioner of Police yesterday morning, when the prisoners were ordered to be kept in custody and further inquiries into the matter were to be instituted. The Commissioner then presented the Marwaree, Punna Jetha, with a sum of Rs. 50 as a reward for the valuable service he rendered in detecting the robbery.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P and O. Co's s. s. ZAMBESI, Captain A. Symons, will sail to-day for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English mails, and the following passengers:—

For Southampton.—Lieut A J Garrett, Mr and Mrs McAnally and six children, Mr Thomas Hatton, Mr Henry Rogers, and lady.

For Brindisi.—Mr Booth, Mr E M Fogo, Major Thornhill, Mr G F Provost and Captain Allen.

For Venice.—Mr L Singer, Mr Westlake, Mr E Spinner, Mrs E Spinner, Mr Boydell, Capt and Mrs Shaw and child, Mr H Berger, Mr Fras B Hanna, Col E Dunn and Monsr G de Contenly.

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THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

MADRAS.—Last night we were favoured with another good fall of rain, the quantity registered at the Observatory being 1·28 inches. The rain was accompanied by a good deal of thunder and lightning.

CALICUT.—We have the following account of the rainfall at Calicut up to the 8th instant:—

June 3	..... 0·95	June 7	..... 1·05
„ 4	..... 0 50	„ 8	..... 3·66
„ 5	..... 0·75		6·91
„ 6	.....		

This fall is considerably below the average for the first week in June for several previous years, and shows that the monsoon has not set in so early or so vigorously as usual. Still it is an improvement on last year when only 2¼ inches fell in the first eight days of June.

CANNANORE.—A correspondent, writing on the 9 h instant, says —'The weather is fearfully wet. There has been rain both night and day since the 7th."—*Madras Mail.*

The South-West monsoon has set in in earnest, and although it was rather warm during the early part of the week, we have had towards the close very heavy showers, which have considerably lowered the temperature. As we write, it is raining, making every one feel nice and cool.—*Cochin Argus*

THE UMBALLA SWEEP.

TO THE EDITOR CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Last year I noticed that your contemporary the *Pioneer* gave the name of the winner of the Derby Sweep. This year I perceive that you have given the real name of the lucky drawer of *Sitara*. This, I consider, shows a breach of confidence on the part of the secretary of the sweep, or his clerks, for the fact of a subscriber adopting a *nom de plume* is tantamount to saying, "I do not wish my real name to appear." Had an unmarried lady been the winner of the 1st prize the consequence might have been serious, if her name had become known to the numerous needy bachelors in the country. I trust that the old adage may prove true as regards future lotteries, *Verbum sat sapienti.* A NON-SUBSCRIBER.

AN IMPORTANT EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STATESMAN.

SIR,—In the *Friend of India* of the 25th ult., I read with much pain the following sentence: "The missionary we heard of the other day who refused to visit a dying person because he had a child who might catch the disease, was not an admirable specimen of a Christian minister." The case, to which I presume your letter was meant to refer, was sufficiently distorted and commented upon by some portion of the Madras press at the time; and has been reproduced as a *bit-bit* for the delectation of anti-missionaries in the far away north of Scotland. I have taken some pains to ascertain the facts of the case and feel confident you will not be averse to having them placed before your readers.

Mr. L. was travelling to a distant station, with a child already suffering from diarrhœa at a time when that and cholera were prevalent in the district. On reaching a certain bungalow, in the morning, he found it occupied by another party, and a lady who had just died of that fell disease. A message came to him but arrangements had been made for the funeral, but, if he were remaining there all day, they would be glad to have him conduct the service. He was already making preparations to move on when one of the same party came to him and told him there was no room for him in the bungalow, that the place was very sickly, and his advice was that he should continue his journey. He would have had to be re-laid, causing him about 2 days' detention, and all for what?—To read a few sentences by the grave of one who could not be in the smallest degree affected by them. Sir, I have stood and I have sat by the bedside of men suffering from malignant cholera, confluent small-pox, loathsome leprosy; but, had I been in Mr. L.'s place, I should have done exactly as he did; and felt I was bound in duty so to do. Would you have acted otherwise? X.

SPORTS.

TURNING over the leaves of one of the old sporting Magazines I came across an account of an encounter between two spotted deer stags, which ended in their battle, the narrator states he had no difficulty in approaching the belligerents within easy range, and with a rapid double shot flooring them both. An incident of almost precisely the same kind occurred to me whilst black buck shooting on the plains of Goojrat some twenty years ago. But in the present fast, to most old shikarees, that at certain seasons of the year, the males of all the deer and antelope tribe contend fierce y for the kingship of the herd. The pluck and obstinacy with which these, sometimes deadly, battles are fought, evince clearly, that animals whom we are apt to consider the most timid of nature's creatures, can, when roused by passion, show as much daring, as the fiercest denizens of life as the fiercest denizens of the forest. The incident I am about to relate is as follows; I had been out since early morn, stalking black buck and chinkara, (ravine deer) in the usual style peculiar to Goojerat, viz., you accompany a "gaum gharry" or village cart, until you spy a herd of either of the above named species, and as the whole country is quite flat and as level as a bowling green (black cotton soil, it is called) thickly encrusted with an efflorescence of salt, you direct the gharry driver to steer his course as if intending to pass the herd on a flank; to go straight towards them would be useless folly, as the whole herd would

object evidently was to push back the Turks on their frontier for reasons, to isolate these from one another, and to reach the transverse lines of road by which the Russian columns could be brought into communication and eventually co-operate with one another. Considering their superiority in numbers, this was not very difficult; still it was done systematically. The column on the extreme left had the easiest task, as the 1,700 Turks retired from Bayazid to the Aladagh, in the south-west, so that, leaving a portion of its forces to guard this and the road to Van, the rest could advance by the great caravan route. On this route it has been last heard of at Kirk Kilisse, near Khamur, where the westerly branch of the Euphrates changes its course southward; but for all that it does not appear that communication between this and the next column at Kars has been yet established. The Russians from Kars have, indeed, occupied Kagysman, in the Araxes Valley, but this is separated by a high mountain range from that of the Euphrates, and an attempt to penetrate in that direction does not seem to have been successful.

On the extreme right, the Russians, after some fighting, also seem to have succeeded, not, indeed, in taking Batoum, but in getting to the rear of it, in the line of the Chorok Su, which opens out communication, though difficult, to Ardahan. In the case of Kars and Ardahan, the junction of the two columns has been successful, and at the fall of the latter place a portion of the Kars column co-operated with the other. The delay which occurred in the attack, though partly owing, perhaps, to the difficulty of bringing up the necessary artillery, was likewise requisite to give time for the two columns to effect a junction; and it was, no doubt, with a view to this that the demonstration was made to the west of Kars, in the direction of the Tyrbanli Dagh, which effected its object, causing the precipitate retreat of Mukhtar Pasha, and eight battalions with him, from Kars. Once secure from interruption on that side, the Russian column, which had advanced quite close on Kars, retired again, according to Turkish bulletins, in the direction whence it had come. As now appears, this was really done, and the object of this movement was to get nearer Ardahan, the road to which lies north-east of Kars. Soon after a Russian bulletin announced that bodies of cavalry, sent out by the Ardahan and Kars columns, had met half-way at Aumrage, thus establishing communication between the two columns. It now only remained to keep the garrison of Kars on the alert, so as to conceal the departure of part of the Russian column before that place, for the purpose of co-operating in the capture of Ardahan. It was, no doubt, with this in view that those forced reconnaissances, exclusively with cavalry, were undertaken, though the Turks were well satisfied with repelling the Russian explor ing parties, and never troubled themselves with what was passing beyond the precincts of the fortress. Sufficiency and absolute want of anything like an Intelligence Department are, no doubt, partly to blame for this; but there were other difficulties in the way, prominent among them being great inferiority in cavalry, which might have boldly pushed on and discovered that only a portion of the Russian forces had been left before Kars. Then it may be taken for granted that the Turkish forces at Kars left for the defence of the place were even less prepared than other Turkish forces to take the field even for a few days At any rate, the favourable moment which might have been taken advantage of by a bold commander was lost, and the Russians, with vastly superior forces, were in a position to crush the Turkish force at Ardahan.

The bulletins leave no doubt about the fact that it was the Russian artillery which did the work there; and it no doubt reflects considerable credit on the Russian military authorities that they should have been able to bring up such a superior force of siege guns, which may now be made available against Kars. But although the present field pieces, with their penetrating power, may have been quite sufficient to breach the old walls of Ardahan, they will scarcely suffice for Kars, on the fortifications of which since the last war constant care has been bestowed. The old citadel which was blown up by the Russians has been entirely rebuilt and provided with a triple *escarpe*, which was well armed even before there was any idea of a war. It is the same with all those detached works which now, as in 1855, form the real strength of the place. All those fortifications, the names of which may still be familiar to many ears, not only still exist, but have been strengthened and increased, so that the Russians are likely to find the task of taking Kars rather different from the capture of Ardahan. It remains to be seen, however, whether they will undertake a regular siege at present, which would necessarily take time and allow the Turks to bring up reinforcements.

The same correspondent says:—The fall of Ardahan, besides securing to the Russians their position before Kars, opens out a new line of operations either against the latter place or against Erzeroum.

The event seems to have aroused the Turkish Government to a dim consciousness of the danger threatening in that quarter, and in a Council of Ministers held the day before yesterday it was determined to send all the reinforcements which are still arriving in Constantinople to be armed and fitted out, to Batoum and Erzeroum. In doing this, however, the mad tactics of authorities in Constantinople seem to overlook the fact that these troops, in making their way to Kars or Erzeroum, would have to break through the Russian division barring the way at Tehuruk Su. Indeed, the general advance of the Russian region Batoum does not seem to have been undertaken so much with the view of taking that place—which, defended as it is by the Turkish fleet and by the entrenchments on the heights, could not be done easily—as with the aim of locking up there thirty-four battalions of Turks, and preventing them or any other reinforcements from getting by the Tehuruk Su line to Erzeroum, or the positions taken up in front of this place.

Later intelligence states that near Kars the Russians have taken a fort situate in the mountains of Karadagh, and have defeated the Turkish garrison, which fled from Ardahan in one of the passes not far from Kars. Turkish troops were marching to recapture Bayazid. They have, however, withdrawn again. The army of the Caucasus will receive two divisions of reinforcements.

WAR INCIDENTS AND RUMOURS.

A TELEGRAM from St. Petersburg says:—"The Turk's after bombarding Adler, landed a corps of Circassians from on board seven transport ships. The coast at this part is denuded of Russian troops. The Russians in the neighbourhood of Sukhum Kaleh maintain their position and wait reinforcements, but there is no foundation for the statement emanating from Turkish sources that they had made an unsuccessful attempt to recapture the place."

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes the following from its correspondent at Vienna:—

According to a despatch from the English Military Commissioner with the Turks in Asia, Mukhtar Pasha has been utterly unable to hold the mountain passes leading from Kars to Erzeroum, upon which he fell back a fortnight ago for fear of being surrounded at Kars. The commissioner adds that the Turks were obliged to retreat without giving battle. He attributes the rapid advance of the Russians to the total want of efficient precautions on the part of the Turks, and fears Erzeroum will not be able to hold out for any length of time. The fall of that fortress would be a fatal blow to the Turks in Asia.

THE FALL OF ARDAHAN.

The following official statement has been issued at Constantinople:—

The news of the capture of Ardahan having created some alarm in the minds of the numerous inhabitants of the capital who are natives of that district, a deputation of these persons presented themselves to-day before the Chamber for the purpose of declaring that they were prepared to make every sacrifice, at the same time inviting the Chamber to bestow its utmost solicitude upon the state of the army in Anatolia. The Chamber, after listening to the deputation and taking note of its patriotic sentiments, gave the persons composing it to understand that the Government had neglected no means of showing itself equal to the exigencies of the situation; that the army was a constant object of solicitude to his Majesty and his Government, and that at this moment the best service that could be rendered to the country was to show confidence in the devotion and abnegation of the official and responsible representatives of the Government and nation. After receiving this reply the deputation and the numerous crowd which accompanied it to the door of the Chamber withdrew, shouting, "Long live his Majesty the Sultan."

A telegram states that the garrison of Ardahan was composed of twelve battalions, numbering about 10,000 men. The fortifications were defended by ninety-two guns, thirty of which were Krupp's.

The Berlin papers of last evening (May 24) publish intelligence from Bucharest stating that 72,000 Russian troops are concentrated on the Middle and Upper Danube—namely, 58,000 infantry, 6,300 regular cavalry, 6,250 irregular cavalry, and 2,000 engineers. The artillery consists of eight mitrailleurs, six field batteries, three batteries of mounted artillery, and forty-two large siege guns.

A Persian camp, composed of 10,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry, is stated to have been formed at Selmas, near the Turco-Persian frontier, with the object of defending Persian neutrality.

THE DESTRUCTION OF A TURKISH MAN-OF-WAR.

THE *Engineer* has the following particulars from an eye-witness of the loss of the Turkish ironclad on the Danube:—

On Sunday, the 6th inst., a Turkish ironclad with two turrets paid a visit to Braila, and threw some fifteen 9 in. shells right over the town to the railway station, just as the Grand Duke Nicolas arrived by train from Galatz. The vessel did not remain long, and on the following Friday, the 11th inst., she returned about 3 p. m., and dropped anchor, with the object apparently of shelling the town. She several times shifted her position slightly, in order to bring her guns to bear more conveniently. A Russian battery at once opened fire on her with bronze rifled bowizers of about 6 in. calibre, the range being 5,000 yards. A second battery, armed with 25-pounder siege guns, also opened on the Turkish ship, and the ironclad left at about forty-five minutes. The Russians fired in all about twenty rounds; the result of each shot was carefully watched for by our correspondent on shore, from a point 50 ft. to 60 ft above the level of the river. Suddenly a small puff of white steam or vapour rose from the ironclad, followed by huge flames, which ascended to a height of some 20 ft. These were carried away by the wind at a slight angle, and were succeeded by a cloud of dark smoke or steam rising high into the air, and surrounded by black objects. A dull report was heard, and when the smoke cleared away the ironclad was gone. Nothing was to be seen of her but the mizen-mast standing far out of the water and still flying the Turkish flag, which, curiously enough, the Turks had not attempted to rescue of the drowning sailors, did not attempt to secure. These boats came from a second Turkish ironclad lying at the time a little further up the stream. Whether they succeeded in rescuing any of the crew is not known. But the cook of the ship was subsequently picked up by the Russians, who also carried off the Turkish flag as a trophy. The man was much hurt, but he was quite able to give the explanation of the occurrence which has been so much wanted. It seems the Commander of the ironclad had gone ashore at Matchin, about four or five miles far her up the Danube, and had given instructions to the second in command to get the ship into position, but not to open fire until he returned on board; and, as a fact, the Turkish ship did not reply by a single gun to the Russians. His object in going to Matchin was to arrange with four other gun vessels for a concerted attack on Braila, which, as we know, never came off. Numerous explanations of the cause of the sinking of the *Lutfi Djelil* have been given, and a great deal has been said about vertical fire and unarmoured decks. According to the survivor, however, all these theories are wide of the mark. A shell entered the side or base of the funnel, and exploding in the uptake the boilers at once followed suit. Further than this the cook knows nothing until he was picked up; but it is probable that a hole was blown in the bottom of the ship sufficiently large to admit water enough to sink her at once. Our correspondent states definitely that there is no reason to think the magazine exploded. There was no sufficient uprush of flame and smoke, and the noise made was not great. He describes the flame as being like that of a burning tar barrel, accompanied by black smoke. All this is quite consistent with the explosion of the boilers. It was not possible safely to make any examination on the spot after the ship went down, even if such examination could have had any results, for a body of Circassians, posted among some willows on the river bank, were very busy with their rifles. The crew consisted of 182 men, 20 officers, and 3 pilots, all of whom were Turks. The vessel, which is not the most powerful Turkish war ship on the river, had only three weeks previously passed quite close to the Roumanian shore as she proceeded up the main stream. She then caused quite a sensation in Braila by her size and hostile appearance. She did not, however, return by the main stream, but by the old arm of the Danube, entering a little below Hirsova. Two of the Russian officers who laid the howitzers have been decorated. It will be seen that vertical fire had little or nothing to do with the destruction of the ship, the range being 5,000 yards, and the batteries not far above the water's edge.

VERDICT IN THE PENGE INQUEST.

THE 18th ult. the adjourned inquiry into the cause of the death of Mrs. Harriett Staunton, aged 36, was resumed and concluded at the Park Tavern, Penge, before Mr. C. T. Carttar and a jury.

Mr. Poland was again present on behalf of the Treasury and Mr. Straight and Mr. Gye were for the brothers Staunton.

Mr. Poland said Mr. Lewis Staunton gave as the only reason for not being present on the last occasion the excitement which prevailed in the matter.

Mr. Gye knew that was the reason for his absence that day.

The Coroner said he had stated that proper and effectual precautions would be taken and protection afforded.

Mr. Patrick Staunton was then called. No answer was returned, and Mr. Straight said that that witness had stayed from the jury's advice. It would be affectation on his part after the cross-examination to which he was exposed, to doubt what the jury meant to do with him.

The Coroner thought the learned counsel had no right whatever to make such a statement in reference to the jury.

Mr. Straight said it would be affectation on his part to say that the jury had not formed a very decided opinion. He admitted plainly and at once that Mr. Staunton was likely to be placed in the position of a defendant, and he had had no caution administered to him.

The Coroner said it was not legally necessary to caution the witness. The Coroner's Court was a Court of investigation, and the depositions taken on occasions like the present had been actually admitted in the Superior Courts over and over again.

Mr. Straight did not question that.

Mrs. Patrick Staunton and Alice Rhodes were next called, but did not appear.

Mr. Straight said that his observation had reference to Patrick Staunton alone and Mr. Gye made the same remark in regard to Lewis Staunton.

The following additional evidence was taken:—

George Tucker, a sergeant of the Kent County Constabulary, deposed that on the 9th of April last Mrs. Butterfield made an application to the Bromley bench of magistrates sitting in Session, with reference to the whereabouts of the deceased, and advice was given in the matter. The police had had the case in hand prior to that date. There were four or five magistrates present, Mr. Waring being chairman.

George Wells, a fly proprietor, of Knockholt, said that on the 5th of March last he drove Mrs. Butterfield to Cudham to Little Grays Farm, a distance of 4 miles from the Halstead station. He drove past the house and saw Lewis and Patrick Staunton, Alice Rhodes and some children sitting round the fire. Mrs. Butterfield had warned him that she might be in danger, and when she was admitted to the house and the door closed he went to the window and looked in as he heard them talking loudly. He saw Mrs. Butterfield in the room, and Mr. Lewis Staunton took a knife from the table and flourished it in the air. He heard her ask where the deceased was and Lewis Staunton reply "She is in the house." Mrs. Butterfield requested to see her daughter and made an attempt to leave the room and go further into the house. She was prevented by Lewis Staunton, who took hold of her, pulled her back, and stood in front of the door. Mrs. Butterfield then said, "Only let me hear her voice," and Lewis Staunton replied, "You shall not,' and when she said, "Will you let me see her hand upon the banisters and I will be satisfied with that" he answered, "You shall never see her any more, not if you live for a thousand years." The parlour door was then opened and the lady was pushed into the passage by Lewis Staunton, and thence out of the front door by Mrs. Patrick Staunton.

The Coroner then proceeded to sum up the case to the jury, and said that it had not been deemed advisable to prolong the inquiry by the examination of further witnesses, although the Treasury, on the request of Mr. Poland, was quite prepared with other evidence. What had occurred in reference to the non-attendance of Lewis and Patrick Staunton, Mrs. Patrick Staunton, Alice Rhodes, and Clara Brown, was certainly most unsatisfactory, and he could not pass over the circumstance without expressing his opinion that it would have been more advisable for them to appear. It appeared that on Thursday, the 12th, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Patrick Staunton called at the house of Mrs. Chalkin, in the Forbes-road, Penge, to inquire for lodgings, which they took avowedly for an invalid lady, to be brought there the same evening. They said that the lady had been long ill, and that they brought her to Penge in order that medical advice might be procured. The landlady mentioned Dr. Longrigg. They left, no statement being made as to who the invalid lady was, nor as to the nature or extent of the illness. The same evening Mrs. Patrick Staunton and Alice Rhodes called at the house, saying that the invalid lady would presently be brought, and that the front door had better be left open. Mrs. Chalkin afterwards found, to her great astonishment, that the invalid had been brought and put to bed without her knowledge, and that in addition to the two ladies, two gentlemen were in the bed room, Lewis Staunton and his brother Patrick. It was one of the features of this case that there was a sort of secrecy which justified serious suspicion. From the time the invalid entered the house until the lady was removed there seemed to have been a marked attempt by every one mixed up in the affair to keep from Mrs. Chalkin everything that transpired. At the outset, no intimation was conveyed of the nature of the illness of the invalid, who was conveyed to her house in a state of insensibility, and who, when seen by Mrs. Chalkin that night, was in a state of insensibility. Mrs. Chalkin was called up in the morning to boil an egg; but she did not know what had been given to the deceased, for she was never called upon to assist. No information was given to her, and she only found out that Dr. Longrigg was in the house by hearing his voice. Then a nurse came down to make beef-tea, and when Mrs Chalkin again went to the room she was not admitted, but told "we will see you presently." At 3 o'clock in the afternoon an undertaker came to the house, and said "I have come here to measure a corpse." She told him there was no corpse in the house, and that he had better go to No. 24 where a person had been lying very ill. He went there, but returned and told Mrs. Chalkin that he was quite sure the corpse was in her house. That lady had in the interval found this to be so. Mrs. Chalkin was naturally surprised at this, but still more astonished later on to discover that the room was closed, the nurse gone away, and the corpse left behind under lock and key. It was right to state that on the Thursday morning when the apartments were taken, Lewis Staunton and Mrs. Patrick Staunton called on Dr. Longrigg. Dr. Longrigg had told the jury that he had had considerable difficulty in eliciting whether the invalid had been attended by any medical man. They at last said that a Dr. Creasy had seen her, but that he lived seven or eight miles from Cudham, which was certainly not true. When Mr. Lewis Staunton and Mrs. P. Staunton were called, they positively denied using the name of Dr. Creasy, though one of them subsequently admitted that the name had been used, but not in connexion with the deceased. The impression left on the mind of Dr. Longrigg was that up to the moment of removal from Cudham deceased had been under the care of her regular medical attendant, Dr. Creasy. When Dr. Longrigg first saw the deceased she was insensible and nearly dying, and although he ordered her a limulant, he informed the Staunton's that the case was hopeless, and his patient could not last very long, and within an hour or so she expired. That was the history of the case so far as Penge was concerned. The deceased, there seemed little doubt, was in a state of partial if not entire insensibility during the journey from Cudham. Mr. Lewis Staunton had deposed that he married deceased at Clapham Church in June, 1875, by licence, without the sanction of her family, that from the first day they had never lived a very happy life, and that since November last they had mutually agreed to live apart, his brother Patrick and his wife agreeing to take charge of her for £1 a week. Deceased had borne a child and the jury would remember that in reference to that child, Patrick Staunton had led them to believe that it was only one month old, whereas it was 13 months old. It was taken to Guy's Hospital and died there the same day, and was buried in Paistow Cemetery without any ceremony, in the name of Henry Staunton, the real name being Thomas Henry Staunton, and the child generally called "Little Tommy." Patrick Staunton had said that when he communicated the fact of the child's death to deceased she fretted a little, and said, "I thought as much." The jury were not there to inquire into the death of that child, but the above was an incident which could not be passed over in silence. The Coroner would merely remind them that this child was buried in a wrong name, and his death given as inanition—an infrequent cause of natural death. Lewis Staunton, Mr. and Mrs. P. Staunton, Alice Rhodes, and Clara Brown had all directly denied that the deceased was a woman of drunken habits. That was a contradiction of the highest importance, if true. They all positively declared that the deceased showed no symptoms whatever of illness until Monday, the 9th of April, and then only complained of swollen feet. They all described her as eating well—in fact, craving for food as clean in her dress and person, and able to dress to herself up to the time the baby was taken away; as being a lady in her demeanour, and as having no illness which justified the calling in a medical man until after the 9th of April. Now, what was the evidence they had as to her physical condition within 24 hours from her arrival at Penge? Why, she was in such a state that the nurse was reluctant to speak of her condition at all, and it was impossible such a condition could have been induced within a few hours of her being taken to Penge. The body was emaciated there was nothing in the stomach or intestines, which had shrunk as from disuse, except a small piece of undigested solid matter. The doctors clearly demonstrated that it was impossible she could have eaten the dinners sworn to on the Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday before she died, and by a *post-mortem* examination they arrived at a unanimous conclusion that death had resulted from long continued starvation, accelerated at last by the removal from Cudham to Penge, and by having a small portion of bacon forced down her throat. In fact, she was in such a condition that nothing out to have been given to her except under the advice of a medical man. The suspicion that poison had been administered led to an analysis being made by Professor Rodgers, and although that analysis did not result in the finding of poison, on the appearances were so marked that the Professor expected to find poison. This decided opinion of the medical man was that these appearances were not the result of any natural cause, when all the doctors agreed that the death was a positive case of starvation they were pressed as to the time it would take to induce such a condition of emaciation as the deceased had been brought to. They agreed that it would taken a long time, at least six weeks and it might be months, provided the deceased had small portions of food given to her from time to time sufficient to prolong life. In looking for motives the jury would remember that before the marriage of the deceased an application was made which might have resulted in rendering her liable to be put under restraint in an asylum, and the deceased herself stated that she could not be treated as a lunatic. She was entitled to a certain amount of property, and Lewis Staunton had admitted that he derived from £2,000 to £3,000 by his marriage from property actually in his wife's possession and that he would be also entitled on the death of other persons to other property. This reversion, however, he had sold, so that some months before his wife's death he had derived all the benefit he possibly could from her life. She remained upon his hands, an expense to be continued as long as she lived. The nurse who attended the deceased at the birth of the child discovered the illicit connexion between Alice Rhodes and Lewis Staunton, which was known to the deceased, and was a source of continual trouble and anxiety to her. Both the nurse and Mrs. Butterfield, the mother, described the deceased as a woman of weak intellect easily frightened, and easily led and controlled. Lewis Staunton had admitted that he and Alice Rhodes had been living together as man and wife at Little Grays Farm. Patrick Staunton had sworn that the deceased knew it, and it was asserted that Lewis Staunton and Alice Rhodes were constant visitors at the house of Patrick Staunton, and sat down to meals with the deceased. If that statement was correct, the jury would consider whether, if the deceased had been in full possession of her intellect, she would have submitted to the indecency and impropriety of sitting down to table with her husband's paramour. The Coroner thought this strong proof of the state of mind of the deceased. The Coroner next adverted to the evidence of the witnesses living at Cudham, which undoubtedly proved that the deceased was living in such a state of concealment and confinement at the Woodlands that neither the neighbours nor a paid detective who kept watch for two months could ever get a glimpse of her. Then the motive for preventing Mrs. Butterfield seeing her daughter was obvious, for if the mother had seen her she would have noticed her wretched condition, her natural feelings would have been aroused, and she would have insisted on a medical man being called in. If the jury were of opinion that death had been caused in this instance by starvation and neglect, then arose the important question as to who was responsible. In law the husband was primarily responsible, for it was not only his duty to provide proper food and necessaries but he was legally bound to provide for her proper medical advice, if such advice were necessary. Mr. Lewis Staunton's responsibility had been partially taken off his shoulders by the circumstance of his putting her in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Staunton at £1 a week. Then came the question whether Patrick Staunton and his wife did their duty, or whether, if the deceased died from starvation and neglect, they were not parties to her death. The wife of Patrick Staunton, being under the control of her husband, might be supposed by some to be in a measure relieved from direct responsibility; but as she was in charge of the household, with the deceased directly in her care, her husband being, moreover, frequently absent, she must be held answerable for neglect, if the jury were of opinion that negligence had existed. Alice Rhodes, though she did not live in the same house with deceased lived in adultery with Lewis Staunton, was constantly backwards and forwards, was concerned in the removal of the unfortunate woman and must have been aware of her condition. It would be for the jury to say whether Alice Rhodes had taken so active a part as to be criminally implicated. Alice Rhodes had an interest in the matter, for she was living with the husband of the deceased, and on the death of the latter there was the chance that Lewis Staunton would marry her. Lewis Staunton too had no interest whatever in preserving the deceased's life.

The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Lewis Adolphus Edward Staunton, Patrick Llewelyn Staunton, Elizabeth Ann Staunton, and Alice Rhodes. The accused persons were apprehended in the course of the day.

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